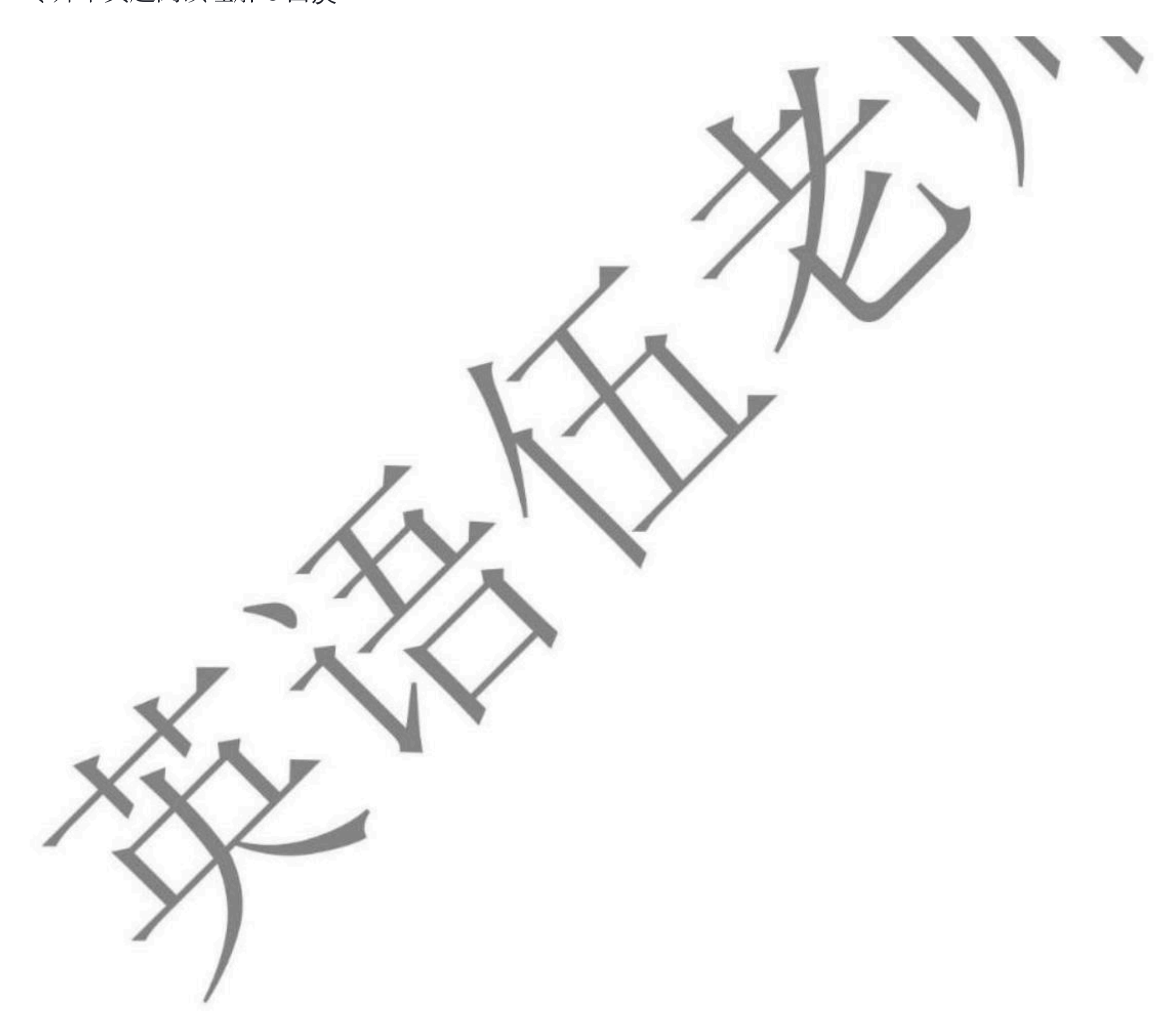
# 专升本伍老师

专升本真题阅读理解 6 白篌




## 1. Passage 1

When we talk about intelligence' we do not mean the ability to get good scores' on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, but at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel asshamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes. An intelligentperson, even

if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and knows how he fits into it.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference betyeen what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life and he tries to get in fouch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between himself and life in general
41. According to this passage, intelligence is .
A. the ability to stuay well
B. the ability to do well in school
C. the ability to deal with life
D. the ability to get high scores on some tests
42. In a new situation, an intelligent person .
A. knows more about what might happen to him
B. is sure of the result he will get
C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
D. cares more about himself
43. If an intelligent person failed, he would .
A. try not to feel ashamed
B. learn from his experiences
C. try to regret as much as possible
D. make sure what result he would get
44. Bright children and not-bright children .
A. are two different types of children
B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
C. have difference only in their way of thinking
D. have different knowledge about the world
45. The author of this passage will probably continue to talk about
A. how to determine what intelligence is
B. how education should be found
C. how to solve practical problems
D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

CCBAD




When something, errible happens to our friends, we often can't respond properly. We hurt their feelings by saying exactly what they don't want to hear; we stay away when they need us; or if we do get in touch, we avoid the sensitive subject altogether. We don't mean to be rude or thoughtless so why do we act this way when we really want to help? How can we find the right thing to say to a friend in a difficult situation? Here are some suggestions:

Keep the focus off yourself. When you are with a friend who has suffered a tragedy, remember that you are there to provide support and comfort. Concentrate on his or her feelings rather than your own. Don't use a friend's tragedy as an excuse to drag out similar experiences
you've had. There's nothing wrong with saying "I've been through it; I know how you must feel", but you should not say "When my mother died, I stopped eating for a week." Not everyone experiences grief in the same way, so don't impose guilt on a person who doesn't show emotion as openly as you might.

Just listen. Many painful people need to mourn, to go through the normal stages of grief and to talk about their feelings and memories. So just listen, accept your friend's feelings and be understanding. Some hurting people may not want to say anything, and you have to respect that too. One man says that the best phone calls he got were from a friend who called once a day and talked for no more than a minute, letting him know she was thinking of him.

Offer help. An emotionally hurt person may be overwhelmed by the detaills of everyday life. Offer to do something, finish a project or take the kids to theirpiano lessons. "When I had a broken back, I felt completely out of control," says Joan, a divorced yoman with a young daughter. "When my neighbors took turns filling in for me in the car pool, it helped me relax. It was the difference between chaos and order.

Be patient. The grief and sorrow candange in intensity and duration and often lasts a few years. Let the person know you're concerned. You might say, "What you're going through must be very difficult, and I don't think you have to dont alone. I'd like to help and would be always here with you."

No one can be expected to kndw what to say or how to act in every difficult situation. But if you begin with conmonsense and politeness, and focus on being supportive, soon you will know the right way torespond.

51. When we have hirt our friends in trouble by improper response, we ______.

A. usually did it on purpose

B. would feel regretful for what we had said and done

C. would stay away from them

D. should continue getting in touch with them

52. When you are talking with a hurting friend, the best policy is ______.

A. to listen patiently

B. to try to comfort him or her

C. to tell him or her something entertaining

D. to give him or her a phone call

53. If a friend's grief seems to be very intense or long-lasting, we should ______.

A. let it be since someone can't rush grief

B. advise him or her to take the kids out for classes

C. let the person know we are concerned and always ready to help

D. help him or her relax and make everything in order

54. Which of the following statement is true?

A. If we follow the suggestions offered in this article, we will know how to behave in every difficult situation.

B. Acting politely is always the right way to respond.

C. The article offers us the common sense and courses of how to act properly when our friend is in trouble.

D. If we don't talk about the sensitive subject, we can avgid hurting our friends.

51.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第一段第三句"We don"t mean to be nude or thoughtless-so why do we act this way when we really wyot the p?"可知 我们并不是故意表现得粗鲁或粗心大意。由此可推知, 当我们对处困境的牧出不合理的回应时, 我们往往会对我们当时的表现感到后悔。敬质B。

52 .

【考点】

【精析】A 根据第 7 前前四句"Just listen. Many painful people need to mourn, to go through the normal stages of grjef and to talk about their feelings and memories..." 可知, 跟一个受过伤害的朋友谈话时, 你最好当他们的倾诉对象, 因为他们这个时候需要把自己的悲伤和痛苦说出来。故选 A。

## 2. 3.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第五段第三句"Let the person know you’re concerned."和第五段最后一句 "You might say, 'What you're going through must be very difficult, and I don't think you have to do it alone. I'd like to help and would be always here with you."可知, 当朋友非常悲伤,且悲伤的持续时间很长时, 我们应该让他知道我们很关心他, 随时都可以帮助他。故选

C。
54.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】C 通读全文可知, 这篇文章主要告诉我们：当我们的朋友处于不幸时, 我们应该如何对此做出合理的回应。第一段提出论点；中间几段分别阐述了作者的几条建议；最后一段做出总结，指出我们应该做出合理的回应。故选 C。

## 3. Passage 3

Imagine walking through someone's apartment. The rooms are almost empty, and the only piece of furniture is a simple table and folded sofa. There are no decorative objects lying around-just the essentials. You open the closet to find you can count the number of clothing items inside on one hand. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment with.

It turns out that the apartment's owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings. Minimalism goes against consumer society by/dramatically reducing possessions. Minimalist follow this philosophy to varying degrees, but they generally claim that cutting back on excess stuff leads to a more fulfilling life.

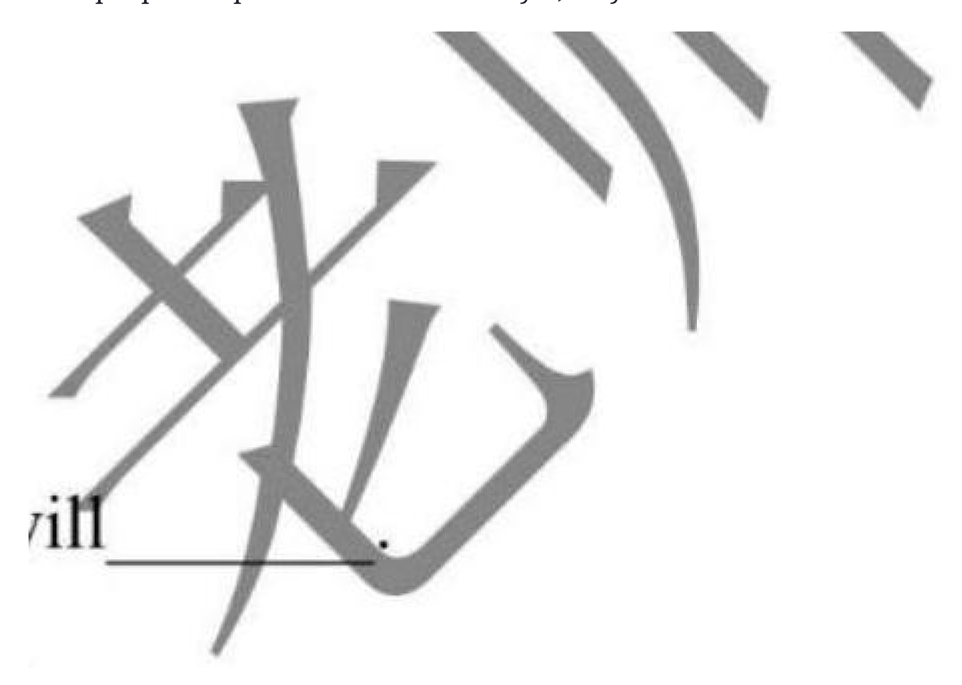
With fewer possessions, they do not have to spend so much time cleaning, thinking about what they are minimizing, ortrying to keep up with the latest trends. Minimalists say this free up their time for things meaningful such as exercising, traveling, and being with loved ones.

Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book The life-changing magic of tidying up. Kondo has become distinguished for her tidying skills, which she developed naturally. One of her main belongings is that one should only own things that one truly loves.

It can be unpleasant to part with belongings, but Kondo's methods have helped minimalists remove unless things. Her technique for making space is to go through things by category, starting with clothing, then books, papers, tiny objects, and finally, memorable items. She instructs her followers to touch each object they own and keep only those that spark joy, promising that this will lead to domestic happiness.

Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions. Even if you are not ready to become a minimalist, you may want to consider reducing the number of things you own for it seems that letting go of things can truly make room for happiness.
16. Paragraph 1 describes a person who probably ______.
A. loves decorative objects
B. cannot afford the essentials

C. chooses to live a simple life
D. has a passion for counting his clothes
17. What does a minimalist go against?
A. Reducing possessions.
B. Living a more fulfilling life.
C. Limiting the number of belongings.
D. Buying more things than necessary.
18. If people adopt the minimalist lifestyle, they will



A. have a passion for cleaning
B. keep up with the latest trends
C. think about what they are missing
D. have more time for meaningtul thing
19. The mild form of minimalism becomes popular because of Kondo's.
A. top-selling book B. writing style
C. personal habits D. cleaning skills
20. According to the last paragraph, what is the real meaning of minimalism?
A. Finding the right balance between belongings and joy.
B. Placing your possessions before your personal happiness.
C. Throwing away as many personal belongings as possible.
D. Buying a lot more things to follow the latest fashion trends.

## 4. 6.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】C 通读第一段可知，本段主要讲述了想象着走进某个人的公寓里，房间几乎是空的，除了必需的简单桌子和折叠沙发，没有别的装饰物品，衣柜里的衣服一只手就
能数得过来, 房间看起来更像囚室, 也许你会认为居住者买不起更多的东西来填满公寓。接着第二段第一句"It turns out that the apartment's owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings."做出了解释：这间公寓的主人是一名选择限制自己物品数量的极简主义者。由此可推知, 第一段描述了一个很可能选择过一种简单生活的人。故选 C。

## 5. 7.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句"Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions."可知, 极简主义通过大幅度减少物品来反对消费社会。由此可推知,极简主义者支持减少所拥有的物品数量，反对购买超出必要的东西 故选 D。

## 6. 8.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第三段"With fewer possessions, they do not have to spend so much time cleaning, thinking about what they are minimizing, or trying to 展eep up with the latest trends. Minimalists say this frees up their time for things meanghil suh abexercising..." 可知, 极简主义者因为拥有较少的物品他们不必花那么多时间打入生, 思考他们要最大限度地减少什么，或者努力跟上最新的潮流极立又者说，这使他们腾出时间来做有意义的事情，所以 A、 B、 C 三项不正确，D 贾正确。故选 D。

## 7. 9.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】 A 根据第四段第一句"Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained inperpularity recently, hanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book...可知, 由于 Marie Kond 的申级 一种轻度的极简主义开始流行起来。故选 A。

20.【考点】事实细题

【精析】A 根据最闹一段第一句"Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions." 可知, Kondo 强调极简主义不是把东西扔掉, 而是找到你想留在身边的东西, 并在个人快乐和物品之间找到一种平衡, 即极简主义的真正意义是在物品和快乐之间找到适当的平衡。故选A。

## 8. Passage 4

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that these words and gestures can be understood in different ways.

It is true that a smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. There are also a number of striking similarities in the way different animals show the same feelings. Dogs, tigers and humans, for example, often show their teeth when they are angry. This is probably because they are born with those behavior patterns.

Fear is another emotion that is shown in much the same way all over the world. In Chinese and English literature, a phrase like "he went pale and began to tremble" suggests that the man is either very afraid or deeply shocked. However, "he opened his eyes wide" is used to suggest anger in Chinese whereas in English it means surprise. In Chinese surprise can be described in a phrase like "they stretched out their tongues". Sticking out your tongue in English is an insulting gesture or expresses strong dislike.

Even in the same culture, people differ in the ability to understand and express feelings. Experiments in America have shown that wemen are usually better than men at

recognizing fear, anger, love and happiness on people's faces. Other studies show that older people usually find it easier to recognize or understand body language than younger people do.

36. According to □

A. we can hardy understand what people's gestures mean

B. we can not ofter be sure what people mean when they describe their feelings in words or gestures

C. words can be better understood by older people

D. gestures can be understood by most of the people while words can not

37. People's facial expressions may be misunderstood because .

A. people of different ages may have different understanding

B. people have different cultures

C. people of different sexes may understand a gesture in a different way

D. people of different countries speak different languages

38. In the same culture .

A. people have different abilities to understand and express feelings

B. people have the same understanding of something

C. people never fail to understand each other

D. people are equally intelligent

39. From this passage, we can conclude that -

A. words are used as frequently as gestures

B. words are often found difficult to understand

C. words and gestures are both used in expressing feelings

D. gestures are more efficiently used than words

40. The best title for this passage may be .

A. Words and Feelings

B. Words, Gestures and Feelings

C. Gestures and Feelings

D. Culture and Understanding

## 9. BBACB

I am Canadian. I started learning French when I was 10 years old. But my whole experience with the language was in the classroom. All of that changed, however, during my last summer of high schøol. As a17-year-old girl, I flew across the country by myself for the first time! I headed for Quebec to live in the province with a French-speaking host family, who didn't speak any English. And I would learn French at a local school.

On the first day of school, all of us students were given a test to determine our language level. We were required to speak only French all summer.

I made every effort to communicate in a second language by making new friends, seeing movies and even ordering food from restaurants in French. Though I couldn't understand most of it at the very beginning, the whole experience was exciting and refreshing.

On weekends, my classmates and I took trips to different places around the province. On one trip, we went whale watching on the St.Lawrence River. Even though it was raining, we could see huge whales swimming around our boat. The most memorable part of our trip was a visit to historic Quebec City. I walked along the stone streets, took pictures of the Europeanstyle (WILJ)buildings, and learned some stories there.

Finally my efforts paid off! At the end of the summer, I was able to communicate pretty well. I couldn't wait to go back to school and talk with my French teacher. Being fully immersed （沉浸） in a French-speaking environment was a valuable learning experience. And it could be the main reason for my improvement in French.
51. When did the writer fly alone for the first time?
A. 7
B. 10
C. 18
D. During the last summer of high school
52. How did the local school determine the students' language level?
A. A test
B. Speak only French all summer
C. Communicate in a second language
D. Took trips to different places
53. What did the writer do to communicate in French?
A. Making new friends
B. Seeing movies
C. Ordering food D. all of above
54. What did the writer think of learning French?
A. Boring
B. Rewarding
C. Funny
D. Humorous
55. What could be the main reason for the writer's improvement in French?
A. Being fully immersed in a French-speaking environment
B. Speaking French with the French teacher.
C. Learning in class.
D. Communicating with the classmates.

## 10. 1-55 DADBA

## 11. Passage 6

It's never easy to admit you are in the wrong. Being humans, we all need to know the art of apologizing. Look back with honesty and think how often you've judged roughly, said unkind things, pushed yourself ahead at the expense of a friend. Then count the occasions when you indicated clearly and truly that you were sorry. A bit frightening, isn't it? Frightening because some deep wisdom in us knows that whenever a small wrong has been committed, some mysterious moral feeling is disturbed; it stays out of balance until fault is acknowledged and regret is expressed.

I remember a doctor friend, the late Clarence Libel, telling me about a man who came to him with a variety of signs: headaches, insomnia(失眠症)and stomach trouble. No physical cause could be found. Finally Dr. Libel said to the man, "Unless you tell me what's worrying you, I can't help you."

After some hesitation, the man confessed that as executor of his father's will, he had been cheating his elder brother, who lived abroad, of his inheritance(遗产).Then and there the wise old doctor made the man write to his elder brefher asking forgiveness and enclosing a

check as the first step in restoring their good relations. The doctor then went with him to the mailbox in the corridor. As the letter disappeared, the man burst into tears, "Thank you. I think I'm cured." And he was.

A heartfelt apology can not only heal a damaged relationship but also make it strong. If you can think of someone whe deserves an apology from you, someone you have wronged, or judged too roughly, or just neglected, do something about it right now.
36. When we have done something wrong, we should .
A. look back with honesty and think over the fault carefully
B. escape from being disturbed
C. admit the fault and express the regret
D. forgive ourselves
37. What will happen if we have done something wrong?
A. Our logic of thinking will be disturbed.
B. We shall lose a friend.

C. We shall apologize at once.
D. Our moral balance will be disturbed.
38. What was the cause of the patient's disease?
A. Headaches.
B. Stomach trouble.
C. Disturbance of conscience.
D. Some unknown physical weakness
39. What had the patient done to his elder brother?
A. He had sent his elder brother abroad.
B. He had cheated his elder brother of his inheritance.
C. He had given just a little share of the inheritance to his elder brother.
D. He had gone abroad, leaving his elder brother nothing.
40.The patient was cured by .
A. writing a letter
B. crossing a check
C. mailing a letter
D. asking his, brother to forgive him

CDCBD

## 12. Passage 7

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations-the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain word recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, a real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sound like music and by their associations can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.
41. We will make our speech silly if we ______.
A. use words carefully
B. use words in a literary style
C. use words without accuracyD. use words with caution
42. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings was that ______.
A. they could express actions and things
B. they could communicate with each other
C. they could agree upon 1
D. they could write and combine them
43. What is TRUE about the words?
A. They are used to express only thoughts and feelings
B. They are signs.
C. They are simply sounds.
D. They can only be written.
44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The more we read and learn, the more words that mean something to us there will be.
B. The more we read and learn, the more knowledge we will acquire.
C. The more we read and learn, the more learned we are.
D. The more we read and learn, the more illiterate we become.
45. In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able ______.
A. to move men to tears
B. to be masters
C. to sing
D. to be charming

## 13. CBBDA

## 14. Passage 8

Last week I visited one of my old neighborhoods is in Washington D.C.Lhad not been there for twenty years and as I walked along the street, my mind was flooded by memories of the past. I saw the old apartment building where I had li fed and the playground where I had played. As I viewed these once familiar surroundings, inages of myself as a child there came to mind. However, what I saw and what I renembered were not the same. I sadly realized that the best memories are those left untouched.

My old apartment building, as I remembered, was bright and alive. It was more than just a place to live. It was a movie house, a space station, or whatever my young mind could imagine. I would steal away with my friends and play in the basement. This was always exciting because it was so cool and dark, and there were so many things there to hide

among. There was a small river in the back of the building. We would go there to lie in the shade of trees and enjoy ourselves.

However, what $V$ saw was completely different. The apartment building was now in disrepair. What was once more than a place to live looked hardly worth living in. The windows were all broken. The once clean walls were covered with dirty marks. The river was hardly recognizable. The water was polluted and the trees and flowers were all dead. The once sweetsmelling river now smelled terrible. It was really heartbreaking to see all this.

I do not regret having seen my old neighborhood. However, I do not think my innocent childhood memories can ever be the same. I suppose it is true when they say, "You can never go home again."
26. In the first two paragraphs of the passage, the writer tries to tell us that .
A. he had lived in Washington D.
D. C. for twenty years
B. he was very imaginative as a child
C. he had had pleasant memories of his old neighborhood
D. he had come from a very poor neighborhood
27.The writer, as a child, was very fond of playing in the basement because .
A.it was bright and alive
B. it contained a movie house and a space station
C. it was ideal for playing hide-and-seek
D. it was surrounded by trees and flowers
28. How did the writer feel when he visited his old neighborhood in Washington D.C.?
A. Greatly surprised. B. Very regretful.
C. Quite excited.
D. Very sad.
29. On his visit to his hometown, the writer found the old apartment building .
A. seemed unfit to live in
B. had been repaired
C. could hardly be recognized
D. looked dirty and smelt horrible
30."You can never go home again" in the last sentence of this passage means that .
A. one should never revisit his hometown after many years of absence
B. one will never find his hometown the same as it was in his childhood memory
C. a visit to one's hometown will bring back one's pleasant memories of home
D. a visit to one's hometown will brin $g$ back many sad memories

CCDAB

## 15. Passage 9

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation(消遣,放松). Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation

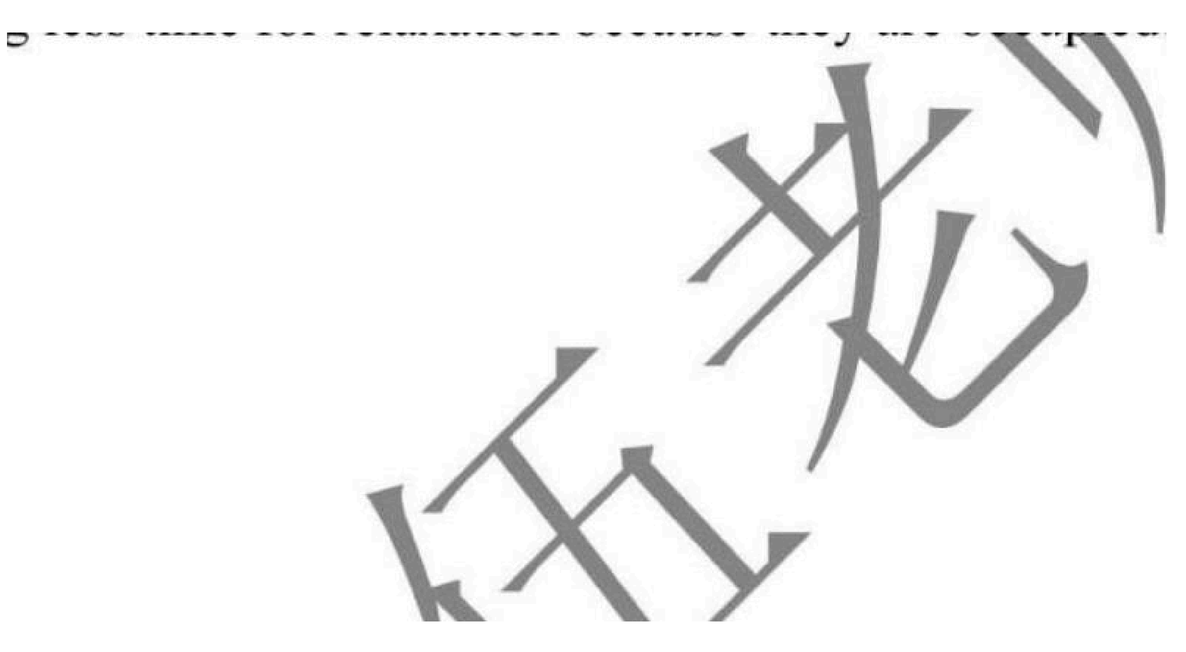
and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand(承受) depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime(首要的) material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first sight of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physieally. In fact we make a choice between "fight" or "flight" and in more primitive days the choice made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are unlikelyto be so extreme, but however little the stress is, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart disease have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

41. What does the author want to convey in the first paragraph?
A. People live in an era of change and mobility.
B. People should aet of their own free will.
C. Relaxation is indispensable for sound health.
D. Relaxation means slowing down the pace of living
42. Stress is generally believed ______.
A. to be dangerous to health
B. to give stimulation to life
C. to be vital to good performance
D. to lead to high responsibility
43. According to the writer, the most important qualification for a good manager is ______.
A. his taking control over his performance

B. his responding to stress
C. his knowing the art of relaxation
D. his facing up to stress
44.The extreme crises people met in more primitive days were the choices between ______.
A. life and death
B. chemical reaction and physical reaction
C. fight and flight
D. short-term reaction and long-term reaction
45. Which of the following is implied but NOT stated directly by the author?
A. Intelligent people can deal with large amounts of stress.
B. Stress will bring harm to health when it lasts long-time and gets out of control
C. Stress in life cannot be eliminated, but utilized appropriately can ephance life.
D. People are finding less time for relaxation because they are ofcupied with their routine businesses.

## 16. CADAC



A retired postman from Tarkey and a beautiful white swan have been inseparable for nearly four decades, and the story of their amazing friendship has melted the hearts of millions.

When he spotted a wounded swan in a field, Recep had no idea that he was about to meet his best friend. He was in a car with a group of friends, when he noticed that the swan appeared to have a broken wing. He realized that leaving the bird there was the same as signing its death sentence, as might be eaten by a predator(食肉动物). So he took the bird home and started nursing it back to health. After recovery, the swan didn't try to fly away. Instead, she befriended other animals on the farm, busy following her human friend around, either during his daily chores, or on his evening walks. Having no children, Recep regarded the swan as his child and named her Garip. Now she has been with him for the last 37 years.
"She comes when I call. She has never left me, not even during the river floods, "the retired postman said. "She used to be more vigorous, but she has grown old now. If she dies I will make her a nice grave here."
36. Where did the man happen to see the swan?
A. On the road.
B. Over his farm.
C. In a field.
D. Under a car.
37. What was wrong with the swan?
A. It was lost.
B. One leg was hurt.
C. It was sick.
D. One wing was broken.
38. What can we learn from the text?
A. The swan is treasured by Recep.
B. Recep is working in the post office.
C. The swan flew away after recovery.
D. Recep met his best friend in the 1990s.
39. What does the underlined word "vigorous"/ in the last paragraph mean?

A. Powerful.

B. Energetic.

C. Friendly.

D. Beautiful.

40. Which can be the best title for the text?

A. Man and Animals

B.A Retired Postman

C. A Swan Named Garip

D. Friendship with a Swan

CDABD

## 17. Passage 11

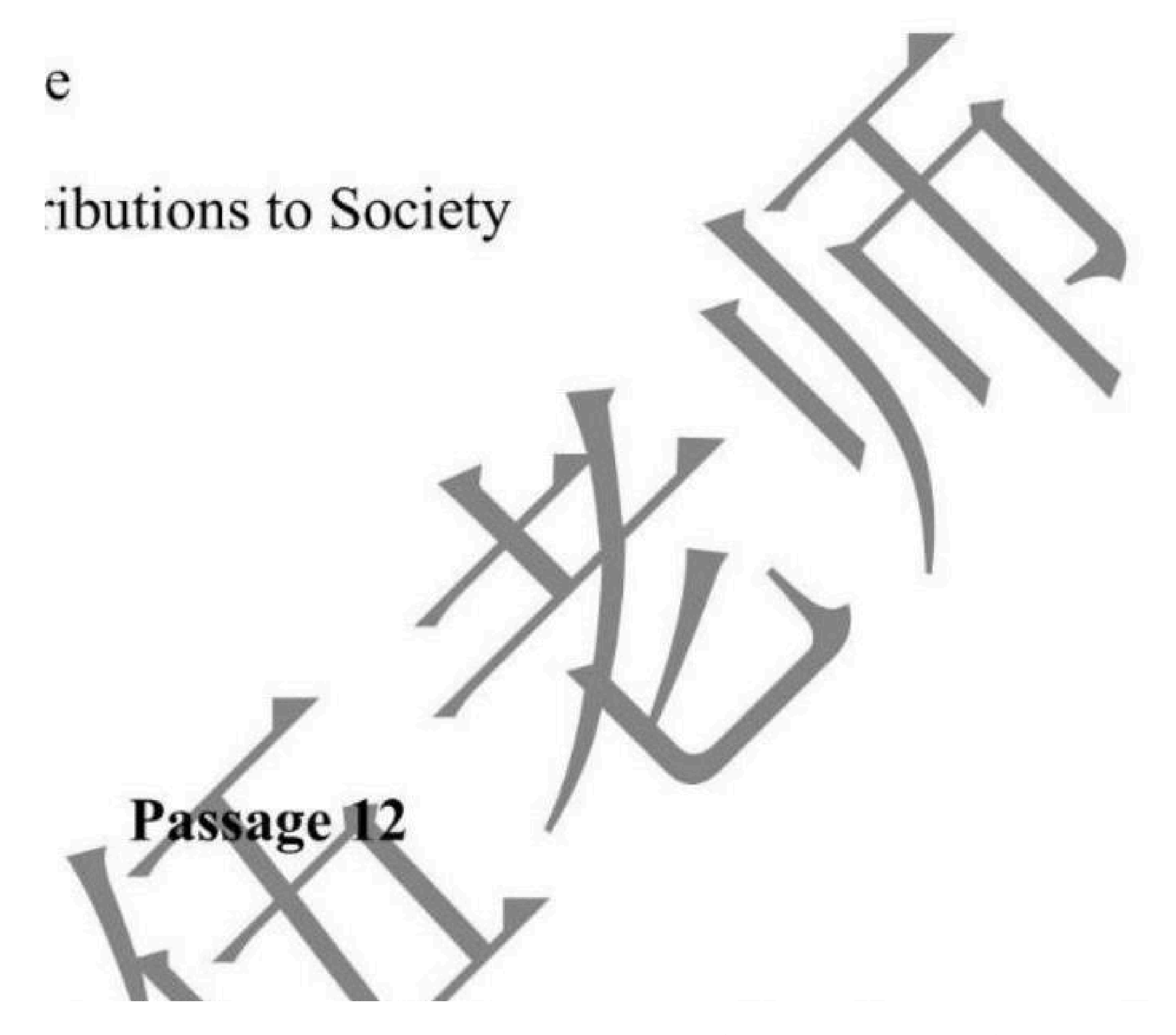
A recent survey by China Youth Daily shows that 85.5 percent of young Chinese are willing to take up side jobs. Of the 2,454 respondents aged from 18 to 35 , nearly 12 percent have already had a side job in addition to their full-time work._The attitude toward having side jobs varies among young people. About 72 percent believe that side jobs provide more possibilities, while 63.5 percent said that side hustles enrich spiritual life and offer a more colorful life outside of work.

Liu Qing, a young employee in Beijing who said she was planning to start a side job, warned that some young people think the standards for establishing a side business are lowthey start casually doing whatever job they want, even if it may not be suitable for them. "I think that if you want to be successful in your side job, you must do effective market research and understand how your skill set fits in the market," she said.
"Some young people choose side jobs out of proactive consideration. "Wang Ting, a professor of China University of Political Science and Law, told China Youth Daily. "For example, starting with their own hobbies, so that their professional abilities and expertise can be improved through it and they can make more valuable contributions to society. This is worth encouraging, " Wang said.
"While, there are also some young people who passively choose to do side jobs just because thein full-time job is unable to meet their personal, family and material needs. This may be very stressful and it would be difficult to have time to take care of their family after work, and cannot guarantee or improve the quality of their full-time jobs," the professor added.
41. How does Liu Qing think about doing a successful side job?
A. Conduct a rough market survey
B. Develop skills needed by the market.
C. Establish a side business at a low level.

D. Attempt to do whatever they like.
42. What does the underlined word "proactive" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. Passive.
B. Negative.
C. Active.
D. Positive.
43. What is important as for the choice of a side job in Wang Ting's opinion?
A. The income provided by the side job.
B. Whether it makes great contributions to society.
C. Taking your hobby and interest into consideration.
D. Improving one's professional abilities and expertise.
44. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. You can't live a better life without doing part-time work.
B. It is not advisable to do a part-time job entirely out of material considerations.
C. Doing a full-time job to the best of your ability is the most important.
D. It is impossible to ensure the quality of work while taking good care of family.
45. Which do you think would be the best title for this passage?
A. A Sideline Choice for Young Chinese
B. How Your Skill Set Fits in the Market
C. Career Choice for Young Chinese
D. China Youth Should Make Contributions to Society

BCCBA

## 18. Passage 12


e

:ibutions to Society

**Passage 12**

While our world may be pore interconnected than ever, families are still eager for opportunities to spend time together Today grandparents are discovering a simple solution to connect with their grandchildren-to experience the magic of Walt Disney Resort.

Whether you'resharing your favorites from past trips, or creating now memories together during your first thip. adwenture awaits. Be prepared for adventure and ride the family roller coaster Seven Dwarts Mine Train Attraction in Fantasyland Area at Magic Kingdom Park. Don't miss the Disney/Festival of Fantasy Parade and of course it's a Small World Attraction. The Wishes Nighttime Spectacular Show Pirates of the Caribbean Attraction. and the classic Haunted Mansion Attraction are other musts.

Epcot World Showcase is the place for families to explore 11countries and Disney's Animal Kingdom Theme Park offers the Kilimanjaro Safari Expedition and the Festival of the Lion King Show. And in Toy Story Mania Attraction in Disney's Hollywood Studios. grandparents can compete against grandchildren in friendly games.

Introduce your grandkids to your favorite theme park at the Walt Disney World Resort.

Visit Disneyworld.com grand adventure to plan your next visit.
31. What does paragraph 1 focus on?
A. Parents and children need to spend more time together.
B. The world we are living in is more interconnected than before.

C. Going to Disneyland is an easy way to connect with family members.
D. Grandparents are discovering a simple solution to their health problem.
32. How is paragraph 2 mainly developed?
A. By telling stories
B. By asking questions
C. By making comparisons
D. By giving examples
33.Where can grandparents and grandkids compete in friendly games?
A. In Magic Kingdom Park.
B. In Toy Story Mania Attraction.
C. In Animal Kingdom Theme Park.
D. In Pirates of the Caribbean Attraction.
34. When planning your next visit to Disneyland, you are advertised to ______.
A. Ask your grandkids for advice
B. find experience from past trips
C. visit the recommendwebsite
D. let others introduce their favorites
35. This text is most likely a(n) ______.
A. advertisement
B. invitation
C. speech
D. lecture

## 19. ADBCA

## 20. Passage 13

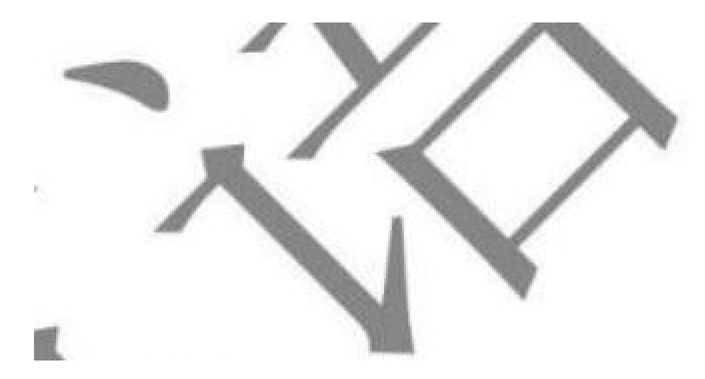
Deng Qingming said that be never lost sight of his space dream while waiting, training and preparing for almost a quarter of a century to take part in a space mission.

Deng, the last serving member of China's first group of astronauts(航天员)to take part in a spaceflight. told the reporters that he never doubted his choice or considered quitting. Deng said that he had "quietly prepared" for an opportunity to take part in a mission, adding. "I didn`t allow myself to be unprepared in case that one day, I would be called up."
"When I was told that I had been chosen for the Shenzhou XV mission. I was pretty calm. What I was thinking about at that time was that I must cherish this opportunity and train harder to honor their trust and my commitment."

Deng said his gratitude went to a lot of people especially the scientists, engineers and other workers in China's space industry, because it had been those people who worked hard to send astronauts like him to space.

After the news about Deng being selected as a member of the Shenzhou XV crew was published on Monday morning. many micro bloggers congratylated him and said they were very happy that he could eventually realize his dream,
36. How long had Deng been preparing for the space mission?
A. Nearly 56 years
B. Nearly 16 years.
B. Nearly 25 years

D. Nearly 15 years.
37.The underlined word "cherish" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______.
A. Value



B. Chase
D. Challenge
C. Verify
38. Who was Deng espedally grateful to ?
A. The people who chose him for the mission.
B. Those working in China's space industry.
C. Members of the Shenzhou XV crew.
D. China's first group of astronauts.
39. Which of the following can best describe Deng ?
A. Generous
B. Humorous
C. Intelligent
D. Persistent
40. The text is mainly about ______.
A.an engineer who kept working hard
B. a reporter who interviewed a veteran
C. a scientist who took part in s space mission
D.an astronaut who eventually realized his dream

## 21. BABDD

## 22. Passage 14

With the coming of the Internet, online communities have figured out a way to generate profit from the sharing of those underused property. Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of second-hand goods, it is now easier than ever for peerto-peer sharing activities to take place. And this is known as the sharing economy.

These popular online platforms are providing a chancefor people to make a quick fortune. To give an example, busy parents previously might not have bothered with setting up a stall at the local market to sell their children's old equipmen, but with online marketplaces, parents are now able to sell on those hatdly worn baby clothes that their children have outgrown so as to put some cash back into theirpockets.

Businesses have also caught on to the profitability of the sharing economy and are seeking to gain from making use of those underutilized resources. Companies like Airbnb act as a middleman for people to cash in on their unused rooms and houses and let them out as profitable accommodation. Another example is Uber, which encourages people to use their own personal cars as taxis to make some extra cash in their free time.

This move towards a sharing economy is not without criticisms. Unlike businesses, unregulated individuals do not have to follow certain regulations and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud. Nevertheless, in the consumerist society we live in today, the increased opportunities to sell on our unwanted and underused goods can lead to a lesser impact on our environment.
16. Why can people now sell things more easily?

A. Because people nowadays buy more things.
B. Because businesses want to buy the things they don't use.
C. Because there are now more market stalls.
D. Because there are now online platforms to do business.
17. Which of the following is something that we might underutilize?
A. A thick coat in a cold country.
B. Clothes our babies don't or can't wear any more.
C. The latest smart phone.
D. The new cupboard in our house.
18. Why do people get involved in the sharing economy?
A. Because they want to set up a stall.
B. Because they want to recycle the underused things.
C. Because they want to make a fortune.
D. Because they want to protect the environnent.
19. It might cause problems when unregutated individuals sell things to others because
.
A. what they sell might be of a dowerquality
B. they have to follow certain regulations
C. they don't have a business license
D. they like to critic ize their buyers
20 . What might be $\alpha$ suitable title for this article?
A. The Consumerist Society
B. Parents Who Need Money
C. The Rise of the Sharing Economy
D. Why We Buy Things We Don't Need

## 23. 6. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 题干大意是：为什么人们现在卖东西更容易了？根据第一段第二句"Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of second-hand goods, it is now easier..."可知, 利用网站和社交媒体, 人们买卖东西更加便利了, 即现在有做买卖的在线平台让人们卖东西更容易了。故选 D。

## 24. 7. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 题干大意是: 下列选项中, 哪个是我们有可能未充分利用的? 根据第二段最后一句"...parents are now able to sell on those hardly worn baby clothes that their children have outgrown..."和第.三段第一句"...making use of those underutilized resources."可知, 现在父母可以转卖掉那些孩子们穿不下的或几乎不穿的婴儿衣服, 而企业正在试图利用那些未充分利用的资源来获益，即婴儿不再穿、或不能再穿的衣服未被充分利用。A 项（寒冷国家的一件厚大衣）、C 项（最新款智能手机）和 D 项（家里的新俬柜）都是可被充分利用的东西，这三项均不符合题意。故选 B。
18. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 题干大意是：为什么人们参与共享经济？根据第二段第一句"These popular online platforms are providing a chance for people to make quick fortune."和第三段第一句"Businesses have also caught on to the profitability of the sharing economy and are seeking to gain from making use of those underutilized resources." 可知, 这些流行的在线平台正在为人们提供快速发财的机会，企业茹立经抓住人兵享经济的盈利能力，并正在试图利用那些未被充分利用的资源来获益因此可知，人们参与共享经济是想发财。故选 C。

## 25. 9. [考点] 事买细节题

【精析】 A 题下大意是：当不受监管的个人卖东西给别人时，可能会引起问题，因为。根据最后一段第二句 %...unregulated individuals do not have to follow certain regulations and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud."可知, 不受监管的个人不必遵守某些规定, 这可能会导致产品和服务的质量较差且不一致, 还会增加欺计风险。由此可知, 不受监管的个人卖东西给他人时, 可能会引起问题,因为他们销售的东西可能质量较差。故选 A。
20. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 题干大意是：这篇文章合适的标题可能是什么？通读全文可知，第一段介绍了共享经济：第二、三段分别阐述了个人和公司如何参与共享经济；最后一段指出了共
享经济可能存在的问题及其总体上对于环境的影响。由此可推知, C 项 (共享经济的兴起）最适合作本文的标题。 A 项（消费主义社会）、B 项（需要钱的父母）和 D 项（我们为什么买不需要的东西）均不能概括文章内容。故

选 C。

## 26. Passage 15

China's traditional ten-making was added to the intangible cultural heritage(非物质文化遗产) list of the United Nations Educational Scientific. and Cultural Organjzation (UNESCO).

The item traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China passed the examination at the 17th session of the UNESC Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ongoing here in the Morpccan capital. China now has 43 items on the intangible cultural heritage list. contmuing to be the most enlisted country in the world.

Wang Yongjian, head of the Chinese delegation to the UNESCO session, told Xinhun News Agency that the enlistment will make this cultral heritage more visible to the public and

help promote the respect for cultural differences and human creativity.

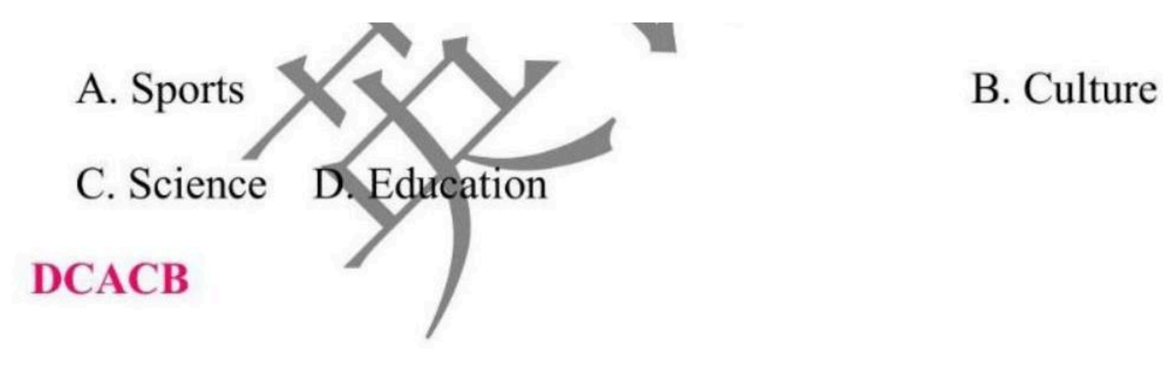
The traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China consist of knowledge, skils, and practices concerning the management of tea plantations, picking of tea levels, manual processing, drinking and sharing of tea.

Since ancient times, Chinese people have been planting. picking. making and drinking tea. Tea producers have developed six types of tea: green. yellow. dark. white. oolong and black teas.

Together with reprocessed teas. such as flower-scented teas, there are over 2.000 tea products in China. Tea is ubiquitous in Chinese people's daily life. as tea is served in families, workplaces and tea houses. to name a few.
41. Where did China's traditional tea-making pass the enlistment examination?
A. In China

C. In the United States
B. In the UN headquarters
D. In the Moroccan capital
42.According to Wang Yongjian, the enlistment will ________.
A. help promote the respect for different people
B. help promote the creation of more tea products
C. get more people to know about this cultural heritage
D. get more people to show respect for the Chinese delegation
43. The underlined word "ubiquitous" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ________.
A. quite common
B. quite unique
C. very delicious
D. very precious
44. What can we learn from the text?
A. Chinese people usually do not drinktea at workplaces.
B. There are more than two thousand types of tea in China.
C. China now has the most intangible cultural heritage items enlisted by the UNESCO.

D China's traditional tea-making consists merely of manual processing and sharing of tea.
45. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?


A. Sports B. Culture

C. Science D. Education

DCACB

## 27. Passage 16

What is your favorite color? We are all sensitive to color. There are some colors we like a lot and some we don't like at all. Some colors comfort us, others excite us, some make us happy, and others make us sad. People are affected by color more than they realize because color is
tied to all aspects of our lives.
Experts in colorgenics, the study of the language of color, believe that the colors we wear say a lot about us. Do you know why you select a shirt or dress of a certain color when you look through your clothes in the morning? Colorgenics experts say that we unconsciously choose to wear certain colors in order to communicate our desires, emotions, and needs.

Colorgenics experts claim that our clothes send messages to others about our mood, personality, and desires. Pink expresses the peace and contentment of the wearer. People who often wear pink are supposed to be warm and understanding. The message is that you would like to share your peace and happiness with others.

In conclusion, the study of color can help us to understand ourselves and to improve our lives. It offers an alternative way to heal the body and spirit, and it can help us understand what others are trying to communicate.
61. Why are people affected by color more than thes reanze?
A. Colors make people more sensitive.
B. Colors bring people different feeling
C. Colors are everywhere in people's lives.
D. Colors give people excitement
62. According to the passage,

A people wear different colors tol show their feelings.
B. people communicate better when wearing their favorite colors.
C. people like to wear different colors in the morning.
D. people choose different colors without knowing they do it purposely.
63."contentment" in paragraph 3 means?
A. 满意
B. 目录
C. 内容
D. 容量
64. From the passage, people want to share peace and happiness?
A. who wear green clothes
B. who wear pink clothes
C. who wear blue clothes
D. who wear white clothes
65. Why is the study of color useful in our lives?
A. Because it helps us to express our ideas more clearly.
B. Because it helps us to control our emotions and desires.
C. Because it helps us to feel happier and more excited.
D. Because it helps us to understand ourselves and others.

## 28. CDABD

## 29. Passage 17

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage
Three billion people, around 40% of the world's population, use online social media and are spending an average of two hours every day sharing, likjing tweeting (发推文) and updating on these platforms, according to some reports. That breaks down to around half a million tweets and Snapchat photos shared everyminute. With social media playing such a big part in our lives, could we be sacrificing our mental health and well-being as well as our time? Since social media is relatively new to usconclasive findings are limited. Actually this is a fast-growing area of research, andclues are beginning to appear, Here are some of the findings:

## 30. MOOD

A good or bad nood may spread between people on social media, according to researchers from the University of/California.

## 31. ANXIETY

Researchers have looked at general anxiety caused by social media, such as feelings of restlessness and worry, and trouble sleeping and concentrating. A study published in the journal Computers and Human Behavior found that people who report using seven or more than three times as likely as people using less than two platforms to have high levels of anxiety. However, it's unclear how social media causes anxiety.

## 32. SLEEP

Humans used to spend their evenings in darkness, but now we're surrounded by artificial lighting all day and all night, Research has found this can reduce the body's production of the hormone melatonin (腿黑素) which helps sleep.

## 33. ADDICTION

A few researchers point out that social media addiction may be harder to resist that cigarettes and alcohol.

It's clear that in many areas, not enough is known yet to draw many strong conclusions. However, the evidence does point one way: social media affects people differently, depending on pre-existing conditions and personality traits.
1.How many hours do people spend online on average?
A. Two.
B. Three.
C. Four.

D. Five.
2. What does the study in Computers and Human Behavior find about people using more social media?
A. They suffer more from anxiety
B. They become more absent-punded
C. They suffer less from troubled sleep.
D. They become more friendly to others
3. The underlined yord "this" in Paragraph Four probably refers to .
A. daylight $B$.
B. artifichal lighting C. melatonin
D. social media
4.Social media affects people differently, depending on
A. understanding of social media
B. the social media platforms used
C. the time spent on social media
D. pre-conditions and characters
5. What is the theme of this passage?
A. Why people go online.

B. Who uses social platforms.
C. How many people go online every day.
D. How online activities affect mental health.

## 34. AABDD

## 35. Passage 18

Many people know that rubbish is a big problem on planet Earth, What many people don't know is that junk has become a problem in outer space too.

According to BBC News, there are more than 22,000 pieces of space junk floating around the earth. And these are just the things that we can see fron the syfface of the earth by telescopes. There are also millions of smaller pieces of jumk that we cap't see

Objects, like bits of old space rockets or satelhites, movearound the planet at very high speeds fast that even a very small pieee can break impertant satellites or become dangerous to astronauts. If the tiniest piece of unk crashed into a spaceship, it could damage the vehicle.

To make things worse, when two objects in space crash, they break into many smaller pieces. For example, when a U.S.satellite hit an old Russian rocket in 2009.it broke into more than 2,000 pieces Jhicreasing the amount of space junk.

To reduce additional space junk, countries have agreed that all new space tools can only stay in space for 25 years at most. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere after that time. In the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.

Many scientists also suggest different ways to clean up space junk. In England scientists are testing a metal net that can be fired into space junk. The net catches the junk and then pulls it into the earth's atmosphere to burn up. The Germans are building robots that can collect

pieces of space junk and bring them back to Earth to be safely destroyed.
"The problem is becoming more challenging because we're sending more objects into space to help people use their mobile phones and computers," says Marco Castronuovo, an Italian space Re-Searcher.
"The time to act is now. The longer we leave the problem, the bigger it will become, he says.
36. What does the underlined word "these" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
A. Telescopes
B. Satellites
C. Pieces of space junk
D. BBC news reports
37. Why is space Junk considered a problem?
A. It burns up after it re-enters the atmosphere.
B. It often stops the view of telescopes on Earth.
C. It could force new space tools to travel at slower speeds.
D. It may crash into other space tools causing damage or death.
38. Countries want future space tools to be able to fall back into the earth's atmosphere so that _____.
A. the tools can be reused later.
B. the tools don't become space junk.
C. the earth's atmosphere can stay clean.
D. the effects of space flight can be studied.



39. How do the Germans plan tor deal with space junk?
A. Catch it with nets.
B. Use robots to collect it.
C. Burn it in the earth's atmosphere.
D. Send it further away from the earth.
40. In which section of the newspaper would you probably read this article?
A. Environment
B. Local News
C. Education
D. Fashion

## 36. CDBBA

## 37. Passage 19

The hiring process may be different from one company to another. Nevertheless, the goal is the same-get the candidate who is the best fit for the position. Even so, how to choose that person? Here are some best practices used by industry leaders to attract the best talent for the job. In particular, these are the new trends in the hiring process to be prepared for when you have a job interview.

Typically, an interview is held in a conference room or office. However, this makes it easy for the employer and the candidate to act predictably. The problem with this approach is that at the end of a typical interview, the employers often don't have a much better feel for the candidate than they do after reading the candidate's resume. Alternatively, some employers walk around the office for part of the interview. This allows the employer to get a sense of how the candidate interacts with other people, and whether the candidate is truly curious and interested in how the company runs.

Another change is that some employers createteams to hire new employees in comparison to having just one administrator conduct the interview. Employers then get opinions from the team members. More importantly, this helps employers hire someone with whom current employees could get along.

Also, employers want to make sure that candidates provide new viewpoints for the company. Before they hire someone, they think about the diversity of viewpoints that the candidate can bring to the company. Be prepared to share how you can add value to the company through your owb unique perspective and how you will help the company solve problems creatively.

Furthermore, many companies try to get a sense of the kind of work the candidates will do for the company before hiring them a full-time employees. For example, they may offer you a temporary contract first as a consultant. Likewise, they may assign you a small task as part of the interview process.
11. What is the goal of a job interview for a company?
A. To change the hiring process.
B. To discuss some best practices.

C. To find the right person for a job.
D. To attract more industry leaders.
12. What is the problem with a typical interview?
A. A typical interview is held in the company.
B. Employers may fail to know candidates well.
C. Employers may ask candidates to read resumes.
D. A typical interview is held in a conference room.
13. Why do some employers create teams to hire new employees?
A. Because they have no time to participate in job interviews.
B. Because they have to compare candidates with current employees.
C. Because they want the current employees to form a few researchteams.
D. Because they want to ensure candidates can get on with other employees.
14. What is the meaning of the underlined word "diversity" in Paragraph 4 ?
A. variety
B. value
C. division
D. necessity
15. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ______.
A. new viewpoints on a company
B. new trends in the hiring process
C. the importance of a job interview
D. methods to get along with employees
11.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第段第二句"Nevertheless, the goal is the same—get the candidate who is the best fit for the position."可知, 聘用流程的目标是一样的：找到最适合某个职位的求职者，即公司求职面试的目标是找到适合某个职位的人。故选 C。

## 38. 2.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段第三句"The problem with this approach is that at the end of a typical interview, the employers often don't have a much better feel for the candidate than they do after
reading the candidate's resume." "可知, 典型的面试存在的问题是: 到面试结束时, 雇主对求职者的了解大多没有比读求职者的简历之后好很多。由此可推知, 典型的面试的问题是雇主对求职者可能不够了解。故选 B。

## 39. 3.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第三段最后一句"More importantly, this helps employers hire someone with whom current employees could get along." 可知, 成立面试小组有助于雇主聘用能与当前雇员和睦相处的员工, 即一些雇主成立小组来聘用新员工的原因是希望确保求职者能与其他员工和睦相处。故选 D。

## 40. 4.【考点】词语理解题

【精析】A 根据第四段前两句"Also, employers want to makes stre tha candidates provide new viewpoints for the company...they think about the diversity of hiewnonts that the candidate can bring to the company."可知, 雇主希望确保求职者能为公司提供新观点; 他们会在聘用求职者前考虑其能够为公司带来的观点的多样性。此可知 diversity 意为"多样性,多样化", 与 A 项（多样化）意思最为接近 value: (陪) 值； division：差异, 分歧; necessity: 必要, 必需品。故选A
15.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知 第段最后一 In particular, these are the new trends in the hiring process to be prepared for mon you have a job interview." 点明了本文主旨：当你参加求职面试时，檽要为这些职姗流柱的新趋势做好准备；下文对这些新趋势进行了具体

介绍。因此 B 项（聘用流程的新趋势）最能概括文章内容。A 项（对公司的新观点）、C 项（求职面试重霉性）和 D 项（与雇员和睦相处的方法）均不符合文章内容。故选 B。

## 41. Passage 20

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:
The Queen has only given one interview while a sovereign(君主). Her true personality remains elusive to the public. However, one thing is clear: Queen Elizabeth is an introvert. Introverts prefer quiet environments and feel energized from spending time alone or with people they know well. They aren' t necessarily shy, but they do tend to be more reserved and guarded with strangers. Fellow introverts will appreciate how draining an average day for Her Majesty must be.

Fortunately, the Queen has some tricks to make public engagements easier. Just like us commoners rely on friends to save us from awkward situations or boring conversations. she subtly signals to her staff when she wants an intervention(介入). If she places her handbag on the table, it indicates that she wants the event to end in the next five minates. For more urgent situations, putting her bag on the floor shows that she wants her lady-in-waiting to rescue her immediately.

Most comfortable in the countryside, the Queen has awell-known passion for horses and dogs. There is a scene in the hit Netflix show The Crown which reveals a fascinating side of the monarch. While giving Jackie Kennedy a personal tou of Buckingham Palace, the two women find themselves bonding over their respective positions as introverted women who have found themselves in the limelight. Surrounded by the Queen's beloved corgis, both women admit they are happiest ayound animals and that their extroverted sisters would have been much better suited to their pablie roles.
6.The underlined word "draining"'( Paragraph 1)is the closest in meaning to ______.
A. frustrating
B. exhausting
C. demanding
D. aspiring
7. To be rescued immediately in a public engagement, the Queen would ______.
A. end the event within five minutes
B. place her handbag on the table
C. wave to her lady-in-waiting

D. put her bag on the floor
8. In the last paragraph, the underlined expression "the two women find themselves bonding
over their respective positions" means that the two ladies ______.
A. admire each other
B. help each other in public
C. grow closer to each other
D. show respect for each other
9.Oueen Elizabeth and Jackie Kennedy share the following traits or facts EXCEPT that ______.
A. both have sister
B. both love animals
C. Both enjoy being in public
D. both are introverted other
10. The author's attitude can be described as ______.
A. neutral
B. critical
C. pessimistic
D. subjective
6-10 BDCCA



## 42. Passage 21

Emotion is sometimes regarded as the opposite of reason, as is suggested by phrases such as "appeal to emotions rather than reason" and " don't let your emotions take over". Emotional reactions sometimes produce consequences or thoughts which people may later regret or disagree with, but during an emotional state, they could not control their actions. Thus, it is
generally believed that one of the most distinctive facts about human beings is a contradiction between emotion and reason.

However, recent empirical studies do not suggest there is a clear distinction between reason and emotion. Indeed, anger or fear can often be thought of as an instinctive response to observed facts. The human mind possesses many possible reactions to the external world. Those reactions can lie on a continuum, with some of them involving the extreme of pure intellectual logic, which is often called "cold", and others involving the extreme of pure emotion not related to logical agreement, which is called "the heat of passion". The relation

between logic and emotion merits careful study. Passion, emotion, or feeling can reinforce an argument, even one based primarily on reason. This is especially true in religion or ideology, which frequently demands an all-or-nothing rejection or acceptance. In such areas of thought, human beings have to adopt a comprehensive view partly backed by empirical argument and partly by feeling and passion. Moreover, several researchers have suggested hat ty pically there is no "pure" decision or thought; that is, no thought is based "purely on intellectual logic or "purely" on emotionmost decisions are founded on a mixture of both
6. What result may come from emotional reactions?
A. Sometimes people may regret later.
B. Often people may be in despair later.
C. Always people accept the consequence later.
D. Mostly peepte may feel satisfied with their emotional reactions.
7. Why does the writer mention the phrase "appeal to emotions rather than reason"?
A. To help explain why people can not control their actions.
B. To show that emotion is more important than reason.
C. To indicate that emotional reaction will create bad effects.
D. To help explain the view just mentioned above.
8 . Which of the following does not belong to emotion?
A. Anger.
C. Logic
B. Fear.
D. Passion.
9. What does the writer mean by "cold"?
A. Thinking things extremely rationally.

B. Thinking things extremely emotionally.
C. Involving the pure happiness.
D. Involving the pure fear.
10. What is the conclusion of the passage?
A. Emotion is the opposite of reason.
B. The most distinctive fact about human beings is a contradiction between emotion and reason.
C. Most decisions are founded on a mixture of emotion and reason.
D. Passion, emotion, or feeling can not reinforce an argument, even one based primarily on reason.

## 43. Passage 2

## 44. 6. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】 A 题干大意是：情绪反应可能会带来什么样的后果？根据第一段第二句 "Emotional reactions sometimes produce consequences or thoughts which people may later regret or disagree with, but during an emotional state, they could not control their actions."可知，情绪反应有时会产生人们之后可能会后悔或不赞成的后果或想法，但在情绪状态下，他们无法控制自己的行为，即情绪反应有时可能会带来人们之后可能会后悔的后果。故选 A。

## 45. 7. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 题千大意是：作者为什么提到"appeal to emotions rather than reason"这句习语？根据第一段第一句"Emotion is sometimes regarded as the opposite of reason, as is suggested by phrases such as 'appeal to emotions rather than reason' and ' don' $t$ let your emotions take over'. "可知，情绪有时被认为是理性的对立面，正如"诉诸情感而非理性"和"不要让你的情绪占上风"等习语所暗示的那样。由此可推知，作者提到这句习语是为了进一步解释"情绪有时被认为是理性的对立面"这一观点。故选 D。8. [考点]推理判断题

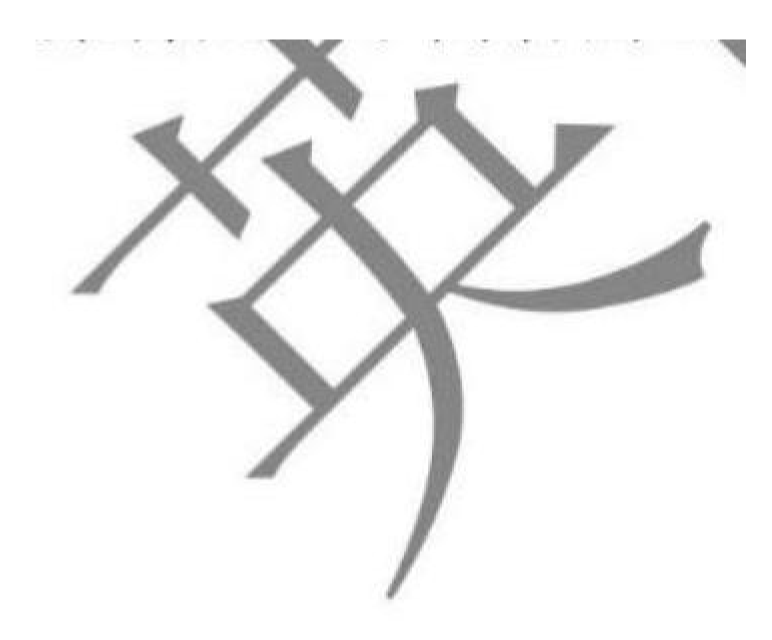
【精析】C 题干大意是：下列哪一项不属于情绪？根据第一段第一句"Emotion is sometimes regarded as the opposite of reason..."可知，情绪有时被认为是理性的对立面，而逻辑（logic）常被看作是理性的，根据常识可推知，C 项不属于情绪。根据第二段第
二句"Indeed, anger or fear can often be thought of as
an instinctive response to observed facts."和第二段第四句"...and others involving the extreme of pure emotion not related to logical agreement, which is called' the heat of passion'."可知, anger (愤怒), fear (害怕), passion（强烈情感）均属于情绪。故选 C。

## 46. 9. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A 题干大意是：作者提到的"cold"是什么意思？根据第二段第四句"Those reactions can lieon a continuum, with some of them involving the extreme of pure intellectual logic, which is often called 'cold', and others involving the extreme of pure emotion not related to logical agreement, which is called ' the heat of passion' ."可知, 这些反应可以是连续的, 其中一些涉及极端的纯理性逻辑, 这通常被称为"冷静", 另 些涉及极端的纯情绪,与逻辑一致无关, 被称为"强烈的情感"。由此可推知, cold 意为"冷静", A 项（极度理性地思考事情）与其意思最为接近。故选 A。

## 47. 0. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 题干大意是：这篇文章的结论是什么？通读全文可知，文章最后一句 "Moreover, several researchers have suggested that typically there is no 'pure' decision or thought; that is, no thought is based 'purely' on intellectual logic or 'purely' on emotion-most decisions are founded on a mixture orboth."阐速关于情绪和理性的结论：通常不存在"纯粹的"决定或想法；也就是说，没有任何思想是"纯粹"基于理性逻辑或"纯粹"基于情绪的一大多数决策都是基手两者的混合。故选 C



## 48. Passage 22

My mom' s a big fan of posting pictures on her WeChat Moments: from the bright blue sky and lush green mountains to tranquil clear waters-these were what our family enjoyed when camping in a park during this summer holiday. In fact, it is not difficult to find such places
in our cities these days. Because, in the past decade, thousands of parks have been built in China, some even transformed from garbage dumps.

My mom cherishes natural scenery and green environment because she comes from a small, poor village where people' s life once depended on mining. When she was my age, the air there was so polluted that even the green bamboo leaves on the mountains were covered by black coal dust. In the past decade, however, things have changed.

With the mines closed, the environment has improved tremendously and the local people have found new ways to live. Many of our relatives there are now engaged in business, such as selling tea and running a hotel, and one third of the local population liyes on tourism-related services. Their experiences truly prove that green mountains are gold mountains.

The past decade has witnessed a momentous shift in China' development strategies, and we' ve undertaken the path toward green development and amore beautiful China. For instance, eight years ago, Beijing won its bid to host the 2022 Winter Olympies and promised a greener Olympic Games. Last year, we enjoyed the most eco-friendly and ustainable Olympic Games in human history. These Chinese contributions to world environmental efforts represent China' s wisdom and set an example for the globe.
6. According to the passage, what does the author' s mother like?
A. She likes singing and dancipg yery much.
B. She likes traveling around thel country very much.
C. She likes posting pictures on her WeChat Moments.
D. She likes making comments on her WeChat Moments.
7.Which of the following is NOT the present condition about the mother's hometown?
A. The mines have been closed.
B. Half of the local population lives on tourism-related services.

C. The local people are trying their best to find new ways to live.
D. Many of the author's relatives are now engaged in business.
8. What does the word "momentous"(in Para. 4) mean in the passage?
A. Necessary.
B. Unimportant.
C. Just so so.
D. Very important.
9.How does the mother feel about natural scenery and green environment?
A. The mother loves natural scenery and green environment.
B. The mother does not like natural scenery and green environment.
C. The mother is indifferent to natural scenery and green environment.
D. The mother thinks there is no difference between the past and the present.
10.Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The mother comes from a small city.
B. China's development strategies have not changed greatly.
C. The author's family camped in a park during this summer holiday.
D. When the mother was young, the air in her hometown was not pollated.

## 49. CBDAC

Being your ow boss is the dream of most people, but it comes with a price. Since you do not have to answerto someone else, you have to be responsible for your own business. In this sense, the business becomes the new boss. Here are some tips for you to observe.

Work-life balance: Staring a business will consume a lot of time and energy. Not letting the business prevent you from having personal time is a challenge. The failure to manage a work-life balance can lead to health problems and lost relationships with family and friends.

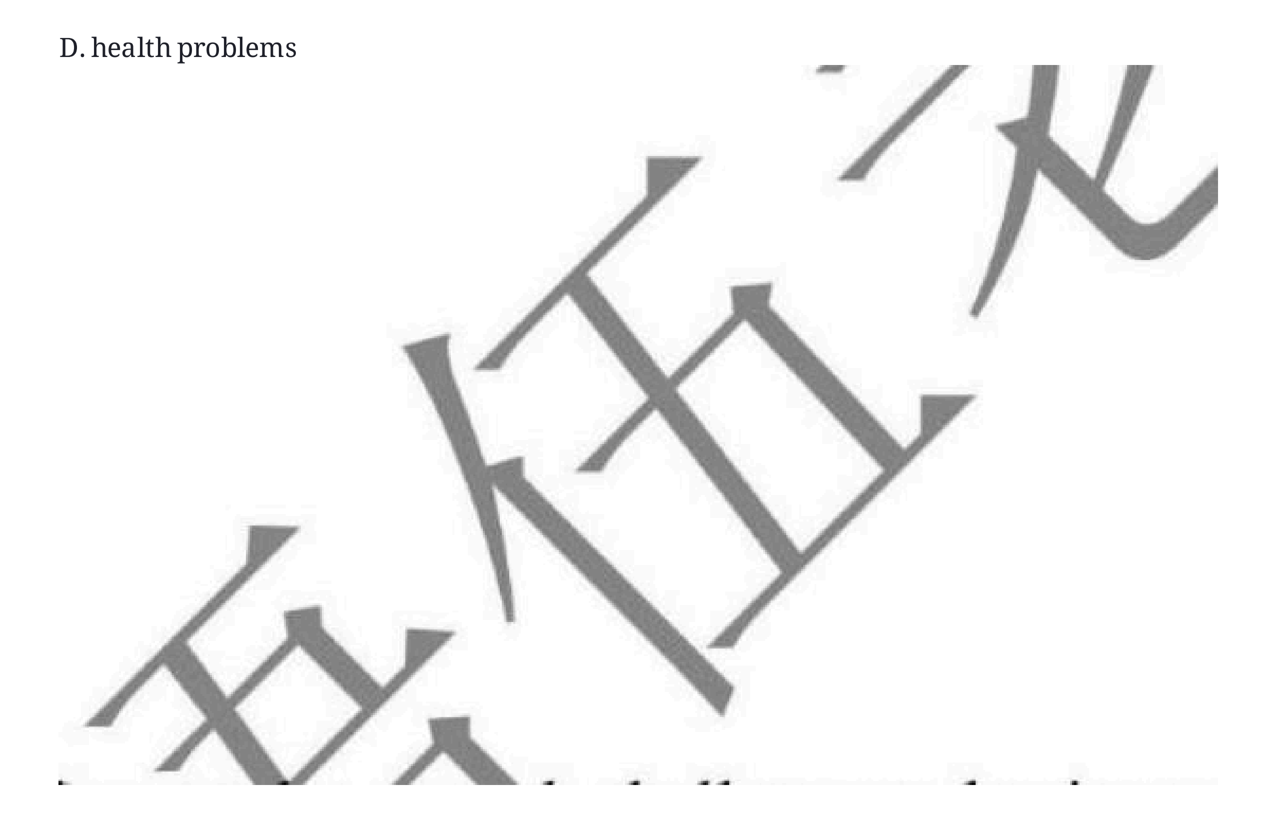
Making decisions: Since you are the owner, you have the final decision. This can be a tough challenge because you know that you alone have to bear the consequences of your decisions.

Self-doubt and criticism: In the beginning, customers and competitors will not take you seriously. Everyone will be quick to share their opinions on what you are doing wrong and why
it will not work.

With all this, self-doubt will start to occur. Maybe they are all right. Maybe starting this business was a bad idea. If you have done your homework, this is the moment to overcome the fear of failure and have the confidence in yourself to keep going.
31.According to the first paragraph. being your own boss means that you should .
A. meet your customers' demand
B. take responsibility of your own business
C. have the freedom to do what you like
D. take other people's needs into consideration
32. The writer believes that not being able to manage a york-life balance can result in
A. big debts

B lost profits
C. legal issues

D. health problems



33. Making a final decision can be a tough challenge to business owners because ______.
A. they have to beresponsible for its consequences
B. they are unable to tury to others for advice
C. they find it hard to achieve a work-life balance
D. they are prevented from having their personal time
34. What will your competitors react at the very beginning of your business?
A. They will not accept your products.
B. They will not take you seriously.
C. They will criticize your business strongly.
D. They will congratulate you on your success.
35. By saying "you have done your homework", the writer means ______.
A. you are well-prepared

B. you are fully satisfied
C. you are highly confident
D. you are less worried

## 50. BDABA

## 51. Passage 24

Science fiction has suddenly become popular since the 21 st century. Before the year 2000, Chinese science fiction was known to only a small number of people in China. Few works were translated, and the Western world had little laste for it. Bht the once sub-genre has become internationally recognized, mainly because of Ken Liw, a writer, translator and computer scientist. Ken Liu has done more work than anyone else to translate Chinese

science fiction. However, his and the genre's defining moment was Liu Cixin's novel called The Three-Body Problem, a mind-boggling, hard science fiction. When Ken Liu translated The Three-Body Problem, it became the first contemporary Chinese science fiction novel in English. Published in 2014, it proved to be a big success.

Of course, wying in Chinese is different from writing in English. The meaning and references used in Chinese science fiction are unique to the genre. In the stories Ken Liu translated, multiple footnotes are used to describe details Western readers may not understand, and they explain why a word or sentence is written in a certain way.

The use of traditional and cultural objects and places in Chinese science fiction makes the genre a cultural and historical analysis of China. This also gives translated works a foreign and distinct feel. After reading The Three-Body Problem, for example, Western readers discover some differences and similarities between Western and Asian cultures.
16. When did science fiction become popular?
A. After the year 2000.
B. After the year 2014.
C. Before the year 2000 .
D. Before the year 2014 .
17. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The Three-Body Problem is the first Chinese science fiction novel.
B. The Three-Body Problem is a hard science fiction written by Ken Liu.
C. The Three-Body Problem is a soft science fiction written by Liu Cixin.
D. Ken Liu' s translation of The Three-Body Problem is the first contemporary Chinese science fiction novel in English.
18. Which is the feature of Ken Liu's translation?
A. The references are special.
B. It is a mind-boggling work
C. There are multiple footnotes.
D. It is a new and unique genre.
19.Why was Chinese science fiction little known to westerners before the year 2000 ?
A. Because Western readers do not like science fiction.
B. Because few works were translated into English then.
C. Because The Three-Body Problem was not published then.
D. Because there are differences between Western and Asian cultures.
20.According to the passage, which is NOT the reason why The Three-Body Problem is a big success in the Westernworld?
A. Chinese places make it a distihct feel to westerners.
B. Chinese cuntures make it a distinct feel to westerners.
C. Chinese histories make it a distinct feel to westerners.
D. Western readers are very familiar with Chinese culture.

## 52. ADCBD

## 53. Passage 25

Most companies expect IT(Information Technology) managers to head an IT staff of computer technicians. But IT managers can also specialize in other areas. Some managers may also be responsible for keeping their company's Internet safety. They protect both their company
and their online customers from thieves.
Other managers focus more on the business rather than the technical part of computing. They become project managers, helping companies reach as many online customers as possible.

Some companies also look for IT managers who can act as trainers. These trainers help a company's computer technicians keep up-to-date on computer skills.

Most companies require their IT managers to have both a bachelor's degree and some experience in the computer field. Often, companies hire IT managers out of their existing staff of computer technicians.

Since IT managers are extremely important to companies' success it's no surprise that they receive such high salaries around US $56, 000 a year to start with. And, in such a fast-changing field, managers' salaries usually increase after only a couple of years.

The world will be watching to see just how quickly e-eomnerce replaces the old ways of doing business. And as computers change the way the world does Business, IT managers will be in the middle of it all. Few companies can survive withoyt them.
56. Besides being the leader of computer technicians, IT managers are also expected to be ______.
A. online safety specialists
C. training assistants
57.The word "reach" probably means
A. understanding ☐ B. get in fouch with
C. knowing > arrining at
58. Why do employers pay high salaries to IT managers?
A. Because they work longest hours
B. Because they are excellent leaders
C. Because they help improve the company's product
D. Because they are key factors to their success
59.According to the passage, companies often look for IT managers from ______.
A. within the company
B. among the employed staffs their own professionals
C. their own professionals
D. from outside the company
60.This passage is mainly about ______.
A. The high salaries IT managers earn
B. The important role IT managers play in a company
C. The qualification of IT managers
D. the advantages IT managers should have

# 54. 56 – 60ABDDB

Passage 26

A few months ago I was having breakfast in downtown Washington. I couldn't help but overhear a casual job interview happening at the table next to me. The interviewer owned a government contracting business. He was looking to hire a person to help write proposals to federal agencies. Near the end of the conversation, the interviewer complained about how difficult it is to find good writers these days. The two mentalked about their college experiences and how they learned to write. "T was a nath major," the interviewer said, "but the biggest differentiator in business now is good writing."

He's not alone in his opinon Accerding to national surveys, employers want to hire college graduates who can write coherently, think creatively, and analyze quantitative data. But the surveys show that writing skill is one of the biggest gaps in workplace readiness.

That's why so nany employers now explicitly ask for writing and communication skills in their job advertisements. An analysis found that writing and communication are the most essential job requirements across nearly every industry. They are even required in fields such as information technology and engineering.

Joseph R. Teller, an English professor, wrote, "My students can't write a clear sentence to save their lives, and I've had it. In 100 years of teaching writing, I have experimented with different assignments, activities, readings, approaches to commenting on student work-you name it-all to help students write coherent articles that someone would actually want to read. And as anyone who keeps up with trends in higher education knows, such efforts largely fail."
6. What can we learn about the relationship between the author and the interviewer from the first paragraph?
A. The author is the interviewee.
B. The author does not know the interviewer
C. The author is the interviewer's friend.
D. None of the above
7. Why did the interviewer want to hire someone who's good at writing?
A. He was a math major and he was good at writing.
B. He needed someone to help write proposals to federal agencies.
C. Many college graduates did not have good writing skills.
D. He liked writing.
8. According to the passage, what kind of job applicants are popurar among employers?
A. Those who have good writing skills.
B. Those who know how to handle data.
C. Those who can do creative thinking.
D. All of the above.
9. What industries are likely to request good communication skills?
A. Government contracting business.
B. Information technology and engineering.
C. Nearly every industry,
D. Education.
10. In the las patagraph, what did the English professor mean when he said"...I've had it."?
A. He's disappointed at it.
B. He is indifferent to it.

C. He's happy with it.
D. He's fine with it.

## 55. 6. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 题干大意是：从第一段中，我们可以得知作者和面试官之间的关系是什么？根据第一段前两句"A few months ago I was having breakfast...overhear a casual job interview..."可知, 几个月前作者正在华盛顿市中心吃早餐, 无意中听到了发生在隔壁桌
的一个非正式的求职面试。由此可推知, 作者并不认识那个面试官。故选 B。

## 56. 7. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 题干大意是：为什么面试官想雇一个擅长写作的人？根据第一段第四句"He was looking to hire a person to help write proposals to federal agencies."可知，他想雇一个擅长写作的人帮忙给联邦机构写提议。故选 B。

## 57. 8. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 题干大意是：根据这篇文章, 哪种求职者在雇主中受欢迎？根据第二段第二句"According to national surveys, employers want to hire college graduates who can write coherently, think creatively, and analyze quantitative data."可知, 根据全国性的调查, 主希望雇用能够进行连贯写作、创造性思考和定量数据分析的大学毕业生, 即那些有良好写作能力、知道如何处理数据和具有创造性思维的求职者受雇主欢迎。故違D。
9. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 题干大意是：什么行业可能会要求良好的交际能力？根据第三段第二句"An analysis found that writing and communication are the most essential job requirements across nearly every industry." 可知, 一项分析发现, 写作和交际是几乎每个行业最基本的工作要求, 即几乎每个行业都可能会要求良好的交除能力。故选 C。
10. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 题干大意是：在最后一段中，当那位英国教授说"… I' ve had it." 时，他是什么意思？根据最后 段教授说的话中的"...all to help students write coherent articles...such efforts largely fail"可知, 教授为帮助他的学生写出连贯的文章做出了种种努力, 但这样的努力多半都失败了 由此可推知, I've had it 意为"我受够了"，指教授对他的学生无法写出一个清晰易懂的句子而感到失望。A 项意为"他对此失望"；B 项意为"他对此漠不关心"; C 项意为"他对此高兴"；D 项意为"他对此可以接受"。故选 A。

## 58. Passage 27

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness, then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But, in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not, things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the sources of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievements, commitment, and self-improvement.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage. If he is honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment to marriage. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infants are lucky to get a whole nights sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose my word "fun" to describe raising children. But couples who decide not to have children would never know the joys of watching a child growing up or playing with a child.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of my most liberating realization. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely inerease our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

11. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.
A. he is afraid of making a commitment which he believes is painful
B. he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
C. he believes that life will be less cheerful if he remains single
D. he fears it will put an end to his fun, adventure and excitement
12. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.
A. a moral responsibility

B. a source of inevitable and endless pain
C. a rewarding task
D. a compulsory and thankless job for couples
13.To understand what true happiness is, one must
A. have as much fun as possible during his or her youth
B. be able to distinguish happiness from fun
C. put up with pain under all circumstances
D. make every effort to avoid pain
14. From the last paragraph, we can learn that envy sometimes stems from.
A. ignorance
B. misunderstanding
C. understanding
D. illusion
15. What is the author trying to tell us?
A. Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
B. One must know how to attain happiness.
C. It is inevitable to put up with pain sometimes.
D. It is important to make comnithents

## 59. 1. [考点] 重买细节题

【精析】A 题干大意是：根据作者所述，一位单身汉抗拒婚姻的主要原因是。根据第三段第二、三句"If he is honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment to marriage. For commitment is in fact quite painful."可知, 一位单身汉抗拒婚姻的主要原因是他害怕对婚姻做出承诺；因为事实上承诺是很痛苦的。故选 A。

## 60. 2. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 题干大意是: 在作者看来, 抚养孩子是。根据倒数第二段最后一句"But couples who decide not to have children would never know the joys of watching a child growing up or playing with a child." 可知, 决定不生孩子的夫妇永远不会知道看着孩子长大或和孩子一起玩要的乐趣。由此可推知, 在作者看来, 抚养孩子是一件值得做的事情。故选 C。

## 61. 3. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 题干大意是: 为理解真正的幸福是什么, 一个人必须。根据最后一段第一句 "Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of my most liberating realization." 可知, 真正的幸福和乐趣没有关系, 理解并接受这一点是其中一个最解脱的认识。由此可知, 为了理解真正的幸福是什么, 一个人必须能区分幸福和乐趣。故选 B。
14. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 题干大意是: 从最后一段我们可以了解到, 忌妒有时起源于。根据最后一段最后一句"And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all."可知, 理解真正的幸福将我们从忌妒中解放出来: 我们现在明白, 所有那些总是很开心的人实际凡能根本不开心。由此可推知，忌妒有时来源于误解 (misunderstanding)。ignorance: 无知; understanding: 理解,了解；illusion：错误的观念，幻想。故选 B。
15. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 题干大意是：作者想告诉我们什么 第一段最后一句"But，in fact，the opposite is true: more often than not, things that ead to happiness involve some pain."点明主旨-通常情况下, 引起幸福的事情会包含 些痛苦，下文围绕这一观点展开了论述。由此可推知，作者想告诉我们的是幸福當与痛苦相伴。故选 A。

## 62. Passage 28

Roger Sperry and Robert Einstein of the California Institute of Technology won a Nobel Prize in 1972.They discovered that the human brain has two sides, and each side has different work to do. The left side of the brain controls language and number: it analyses and reasons. The right side controls our imagination: it controls our understanding of music and our sense of rhythm. It is the right side of our brain which makes daydreams.

Great artists and great scientists are similar: they both use the two sides of their brain It is well-known that Albert Einstein, as a great scientist, also enjoyed art, playing the violin and sailing. Einstein said his scientific discoveries grew from his imagination rather than from analysis reason and language. He said that written and spoken words were not important

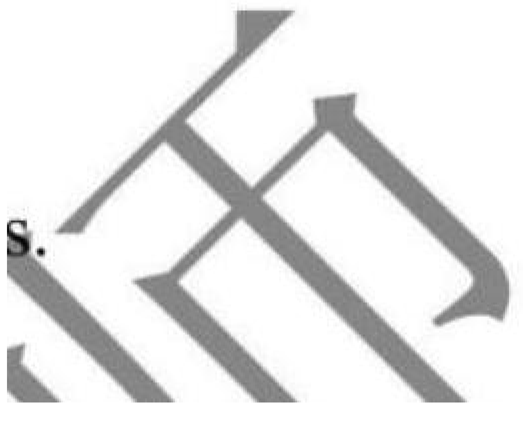
in his thinking. He got ideas by using his imagination. He then used the left side of brain to use analysis number and reason and then he used language to explainit.

Usual education in schools encourages us to use the left side of our brains. Language, number, analysis and reason are given more importance in our schools than imagination and daydreaming.

In fact, all of us need both sides of our brain. We need to use our imaginations to think of solutions to problems and to enjoy feeling and creative experiences. And we need to be logical and to be able to analyze and organize in order to live in this world.

It is true that some people find it easier to use one side of the brain rather than the other but all of us can use both sides and all of us benefit by using all the powers we have. Nietzsche, the well-known philosopher, said that we add to our knowledge by making conscious the unconscious.
66. According to the passage, of our brain controls our understanding of music.
A. the left side
B. the right side
C. both sides D. neither sides
67. Albert Einstein's example is used to support the idea that .
A. all scientific discoveries are based on imagination.
B. people should do nothing but daydream.
C. using two sides of brain is important.

D. scientists are good at imagining what may happen
68. It is implied in the passage that school education .
A. suggests using both sides of the brain
B. finds it very important to have daydreams
C. claims that analysis and reason are of no value.
D. fails to develop the right side of the brain
69. What did Nietzsche say about adding to the knowledge we have?
A. Learning happens when we are not conscious.
B. Learning happens when we make unconscious decisions.
C. Learning happens when we become aware of things inside us
D. Learning happens when we think about things logically
70. The author's attitude toward using two sides of the brain is
A. positive C
C. illogical
D. critical B
B. neutral



BCDCA

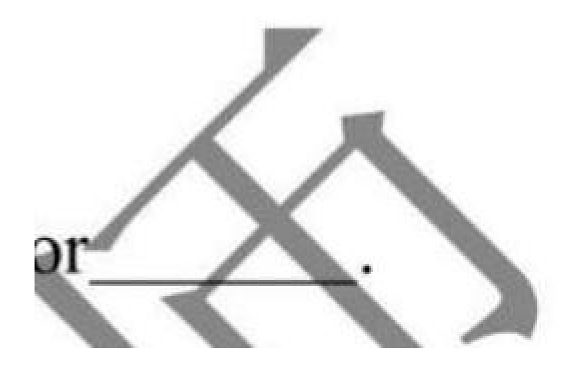
ve C. illogical D. critical B. neutral

## Passage 29

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words. In getting a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend quickly can mean the difference between success and failure, Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are poor readers. Most of us develop poor reading habits at an early age, and never get over them. The main problem lies in language itself- words. Single words have little meaning until they are combined into phrases, sentences and paragraphs. Unfortunately. however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He reads one word at a time, often regressing to reread words or passages. Regression, or looking back over what

you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which slows down the speed of reading is vocalization -sounding each word either orally or mentally as one reads.

To overcome these bad habits, some reading clinics use a device called accelerator(加速器), which moves a bar down the page at a predetermined speed. The bar is set at a slightly faster rate than the reader finds comfortable, in order to "stretch" him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, making word-by-word reading, regression and vocalization virtually impossible. At first, comprehension is sacrificed for speed. But when you learn to read ideas, you will not only read faster, but your comprehension will improve. Many people have found their reading skills improved a lot after some training.
71. According to the passage, today many people no longer read for




A. news
B. their work.
C. information
D. entertainment
72. Most people can't read and comprehend quickly mainly because
A. they don't read groups of words
B. they don't like to be trained in reading skills



C. they don't realize they have pour reading habits
D. they don't understand words when put together
73. The following are all bad reading habits EXCEPT .
A. regression
B. reading for ideas only
C. vocalization

D. word-by-word reading
74. How does an accelerator help people to read?
A. It helps people read at a comfortable speed
B. It makes people stretch their eyes when reading
C. It forces people to overcome bad reading habits
D. It lets people look back over what they have just read
75. What does "At first, comprehension is sacrificed for speed" (Para. 2, Sentence 4) mean?
A. The reader reads fast, but he understands everything he reads.
B. The reader reads slowly and he understands everything he reads

C. The reader reads fast without understanding everything he reads.
D. The reader reads slowly, but he doesn't understand everything he reads.

## 63. DABCC

## 64. Passage 30

The idea of conspicuous consumption implies some amount of showing off. You buy stuff to demonstrate, in conspicuous fashion, just how well you're doing. But a set of new studies show that buying high-status goods isn't only about showing off. You might also be willing to purchase expensive goods for entirely internal reasons-specifically, to help repair harmed selfworth.
"Individuals conspicuously consume to signal their wealth." That's the opening line in a paper published in Journal of Experimental Social Psychology written by Niro Sivanathan, an assistant.
professor at the London Busmess School, and athan C. Pettit, of Cornell University. But that's just too simple and tor staightforward an explanation for why people buy luxury, or "high-status" goods. For onething, Sivanathan and Pettit hoped to explain why it is that poor people tend to spend a much larger amount of their income on status purchases compared to those who are welloff. Througha series of studies, the researchers came to the conclusion that we consume not only to impress others, but also to relieve psychological pain-in other words, to make you feel better when you're feeling depressed.
"The economic explanation-that people purchase conspicuous goods because they want to signal positive things about themselves to others-felt incomplete," says Sivanathan. "We wanted to study what causes people to act out their urge to purchase conspicuous goods, and more importantly what causes that urge in the first place. Our research shows that part of what is behind these consumption decisions is the desire to change the way they feel about and value themselves."
16. The underlined word "conspicuous" (Para. 1) means ______.
A. noticeable
B. wealthy
C. attractive
D. impressive
17. About conspicuous consumption the new studies have found that ______.
A. higher prices mean better products and services
B. people with harmed self-worth want expensive goods
C. people consume conspicuously to show off their wealth
D. high-status goods are mainly fashion products

18. The new studies help us understand people ____ better.
A. who are confident about themselves
B. who have high status and wealth
C. who are depressed for some reason
D. who dislike luxury goods
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. People might buy expensive products for internal reasons.
B. People might buy expensive products to signal positive things about themselves.
C. People buy expensive products only to attract others' attention.
D. People buy expensive products to relieve psychological pain sometimes.
20. The researchers say the economic explanation was incomplete because ____.
A. people also want good opinions from others
B. people also compete for better social status
C. people can atso be influenced by their friends
D. people also need to feel good about themselves
16. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A 题干大意是：画线词"conspicuous"（第一段）的意思是根据第一段第二句"You buy stuff to demonstrate...just how well you're doing."可知, 买东西只是为了证明自己做得多么好。由此可推知，conspicuous 意为"明显的，惹人注意的"。noticeable：显著的，显而易见的；wealthy：富有的，富裕的，富饶的；attractive：（人）诱人的，（物或地方）吸引人的；impressive：（事物或人）令人赞叹的，令人敬佩的。A 项与其意思最为接近。故选 A。

## 65. 7. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 题干大意是：关于炫耀性消费，这些新研究发现 。根据第一段最后一句"Youmight also be willing to purchase expensive goods for entirely internal reasons-specifically, to help repair harmed self-worth."可知, 你也可能完全出于内在原因而愿意购买昂贵的商品, 确切地说, 是为了帮助修复受损的自我价值感, 即自我价值感受损的人想要买昂贵的商品。故选 B。
18. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 题干大意是：这些新研究帮助我们更好地理解人们。根据第二段最后一句 "Through a series of studies, the researchers came to the conclusion that we consume not only to impress others, but also to relieve psychological pain-in other words, to make you feel better when you're feeling depressed."可知, 通过一系列的研究, 研究者得出结论, 我们消费不仅仅是为了给别人留下深刻印象, 也是为了减轻心理上的痛苦-换詢婂说, 当你感到沮丧时, 让你感觉好些。由此可推知, 这些新研究帮助我们更好地理解出于某种原因而沮丧的人。故选 C。
19. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 题干大意是：根据文章，下列陈速中哪一项不正确？根据第二段最后一句 "...we consume not only to impressothers..."可知研究者发现我们消费不仅仅是为了给别人留下深刻印象（即吸弓别人的注意），也是为了减轻心理上的痛苦，所以 C 项不正确。 A、B、D 三项均可在文中找到依据、故选 C。
20. [考点] 擭理判断题

【精析】D 题 大意是：研究者说经济学解释是不完整的，因为。根据最后一段 Sivanathan 所说的话中的 "Our research shows that part of what is behind these consumption decisions is the desire to change the way they feel about and value themselves."可知, 这些消费决定背后的部分

原因是人们想要改变自我感觉和自我评价的方式。由此可推知, 购买引人注目的商品的经济学解释是不完整的，因为人们也需要对自己感觉良好。故选 D。

## 66. Passage 31

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious (难为情) when they're in poorly lit placesand so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough wirdow light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock-or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories（卡路里）per meal than those whorush throught their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes, And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22percent more when using a 12 -inch plate instead of a 10 -inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入 ) jumps by 14 percent. And well pour about 30percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.
71. The text is especially helpful for those who care about ______.
A. their home comforts
B. their body shape
C. house buying
D. healthy diets
72. Which of the following may make you eat more and put on weight?
A. Eating in a warm and beautiful dining room

B. Eating in a dining room with the curtain open
C. Eating in a dining room with every light burning brightly
D. Eating in a dining room with no window or little light
73. A home environment in blue can help people ______.
A. digest food better
B. reduce food intake
C. burn more calories
D. regain their appetites
74. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?
A. Eat quickly.
B. Play fast music.
C. Use smaller spoons.
D. Turn down the lights.

75. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
A. Is Your House Making You Fat?
C. Effects of Self-Consciousness.
B. Ways of Serving Dinner.
D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

BDBCA

## 67. Passage 32

It seems strange that while three-quarters of the world's surface is covered with water, getting enough supply of fresh, clean and safe water for drinking and cooking is one of the most serious problems that we face. Most of the water on the earth is salt water in the oceans. only $3\%$ is fresh and only a small part of that is drinkable. It may be trapped deep underground, and unequally exist around the globe. Of the remaining freshwater, much is polluted and dangerous to use.

A large part of UNICEF's (联合国儿童基金会) work is bringing safe water to people and educating them on basic health care. Some diseases spread by polluted water are the most common causes of death and illness in children under five in the developing world.

Although water gives life, it can also carry some kinds of disease - a leading cause of blindness among children. Mosquitoes(蚊子) and flies that live near in water bring yellow fever, malaria( 疾疾) and sleeping problem. Good piped water supplies are needed for the people in such areas.

In some of those countries, women and children spend most of their time going out to collect water. They often walk many miles each day to get just the limited water for cooking and drinking. And they can't carry much water while walking over rough fields. As children have to get water, they may not be able to go to school. UNICEF aimed to get almost 90,000 water systems set up to benefit 20 million people. A well may mean the difference between life and death.
76. What is the main reason for the lack of freshater?
A. Most of the water is polluted
B. Most of the water is in the sea
C. Most of the water is hard to get
D. Most of the water is in the land
77.What percentage of fresh water is dinkable on the earth?
A. More than 3
B. Less than $3\%$
C. More than $97\%$
D. Less than $97\%$
78. What is the leading cause of blindness among children?
A. Flies
B. Mosquitoes
C. Piped water
D. Polluted water
79. The purpose of this passage is to ______.

A. inform the reader
B. comfort the reader

C. persuade the reader
D. frighten the reader
80. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Water can spread disease
B. Water has nothing to do with children's illness
C. Some children have to lead a hard life.
D. Children spend most of their time collecting water

## 68. CBDAD

76.【答案】 C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二、三句 "Most of the water on the earth is salt water in the oceans, only 3% is fresh and only a small part of that is drinkable. It may be trapped deep underground, and unequally exist around the globe."可知，地球上大部分的水是海里的盐水，只有 3% 是淡水，并且其中只有一小部分是可饮用的，这些水可能储存在地下深处，且在全球各地分布不均。由此可推知，淡水缺乏的主要原因是大部分淡水很难获得。故选 C。

## 69. 7.【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二句 "...only 3% is fresh and only a small part of that is drinkable."知淡水员占地球上水源的 3%，并且其中只有一小部分是可饮用的。由此可推知，地球上可饮用的淡水少于 3% 。故选 B。
78.【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句 "Some diseases spread by polluted water are the most common causes of death and illness in children under five in the developing countries."和第三段第一句"Although water gives life, it can also carry some kinds of disease —a leading cause of blindness among children."可知，一些由被污染的水传播的疾病是造成发展中国家的五岁以下儿童死亡和得病最常见的原因，而这些疾病是儿童致盲的一个主要原因。故选D。
79.【答案】 A
【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知, 本文主要阐述了全球缺少安全、干净的淡水问题,以及联合国儿童基金会为此做出的一些努力。由此可推知，作者写这篇文章的目的就是告知读者全球缺少安全、干净的谈水及这个问题对人们的重大影响。故选 A。

## 70. 0.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知, 世界上一些国家的妇女和儿童需要花费大量的时间取水, 孩子可能无法去上学, 因为他们不得不去取水。由此可推知, 一些孩子不得不过着艰难的生活。故选 C。

Passage 33

In New York City, teachers are interested in the differentraces of their students. They have noticed that young students spend time together with different races. For example, black students have friendships with white students. But the teachers realised that they begin to

change their friendships as they get older. Black students/form friendships with other black students, and white students have friendships yith other white students.

The teachers believe that older children start to become aware of themselves and what they look like. To understand theif oyn identity, older children connect with people who are similar to them. Each group does notseem to keep friendships with other races. There's nothing wrong with this, but the leachers are concerned about the friendships that students are losing with people who gre different from them. The teachers wanted to change this, so they tried to help their students make friends with people from different races. To do this, the teachers put students of different races together in the same groups during classroom activities.

It's also important for the teachers to be helpful. Students feel more encouraged to be friendly with those from other races if the classroom environment is welcoming. There must be trust and respect in the classroom, so the teachers created this type of environment. When the teachers tried all of this, they were happy with the results. Students had more friendships with people from different races.

Why do the teachers think this is important to do? Researchers say that young students who have friends that are different from them are more comfortable interacting with people.

They also found that these students also have greater education goals than students with similar friends. Having friends of different races will prepare these students to become adults who can work successfully with different kinds of people in the real world.
76. Why do older students change their friendships?
A. Because they don't like to be friends of the same race
B. Because they prefer to make friends with similar people
C. Because they like to make friends with similar age
D. Because they want to be trusted and respected by friends
77. How do the teachers encourage friendships between students of different races?
A. Teaching students to be helpful to each other
B. Teaching students to trust and respect each other
C. Putting students of different races in the same groups.
D. Organizing parties for students from different races
78. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Younger students are aware of their race
B. Students most respect and trust their teachers
C. Young black students prefer to make friends with black students
D. Students who make friends with different races are likely to succeed
79. The underlined yord "identity in Para 2 means
A. 特征
B.
3. 名
地位
D. 种族
80. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Older students are losing friends from different races
B. Older students become more sensitive to choosing friends
C. Teachers are concerned about the older students in school
D. Teachers can help maintain friendships between different races

BCDAD

## 71. Passage 34

Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors (剪刀) since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters. "I never got the chance to pick what we watched on TV until I learned the sport of rock, paper, scissors," he says.

Baldwin is president of the World Rock Paper Scissors Association. He has played in and hosted competitions all around the globe. He once had a 43-game winning streak. What is the secret to his success? "Look for patterns in either your opponent's moves or behavior," he says. As all serious rock, paper, scissors players know, there's more to the gamethan luck.

People have been playing rock, paper, scissors for about 2,000 years. Lplayed everywhere. Some cultures use different hand symbols, but the idea is the same. You and an opponent each "throw" one of three hand symbols. You win, lose, or tie (不分胜负)。Many people think the game is all luck. It seems that your chances of winningand losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random. That's because haman behavior isn't random. There are patterns in how people make decisions.

A study at Zhejiang University, in China,looked athow people played rock, paper, scissors. It followed 360 students in a competition. Researchers found two key patterns: Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols. Losers tended to go from rock to paper to scissors.

Knowing the psychology of the gane is not a sure ticket to winning, but it can help. Ken Watson is one of the world's best rock, paper, scissors players. He says winning takes skill." You have to size up your opponent." Luck and chance play a part, but "you have to be prepared and have a strategy," he says. "Part of my strategy is being confident."

According to Baldwin, "practice, practice, practice" is the key to success. "You can try practicing against yourself in front of a mirror," he says. "But for me, that always ended up in a tie."
11. The support of rock, paper, scissors enabled little Wyatt Baldwin to ______.
A. cut paper with scissors
B. reach an agreement with his sisters
C. learn the sports on TV

D. produce TV shows with his sisters
12. What is the key to Baldwin's success in the game?
A. Praying for good luck.
B. Imitating his rival's moves.
C. Figuring out his rival's patterns.
D. Making friends with his opponent.
13. What can we learn about the game from Para. 3?
A. The idea of the game varies from culture to culture.
B. The chances of winning or losing the game are always equal.
C. Different cultures use similar hand symbols to play the game.
D. The decision-making patterns affect the outcome of the game.
14. The study at Zhejiang University found that
A. losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of paper
B. losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of scissors
C. winners were likely to ignore their opponents eompletely
D. winners were likely to repeat their winning hand symbols

15. What is Ken Watson's view on the game?
A. Being relaxed is a sure ticket to winning.
B. Being confident can increase the chance to win.
C. Your chance of winning wholly depends on luck.
D. Your chance of wiming relates to the size of your opponent.
11.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第一、二句"Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters." 可知, Wyatt Baldwin 从小就玩石头布、剪刀, 这个游戏帮助他解决了与三个姐姐的分歧,即这个游戏使他与他的姐姐们达成致。故选 B。

## 72. 2.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第二段倒数第二、三句"What is the secret to his success? ‘Look for patterns in either your opponent's moves or behavior,' he says." "可知, Baldwin 在游戏中成功的关键是寻找自己的对手在行动或行为中的模式。故选 C。

## 73. 3.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第三段最后三句"It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random..There are patterns in how people make decisions." 可知, 似乎你赢和输的可能性几乎是一样的, 但是这个游戏的结果不是随机的：那是因为人类的行为不是随机的；人们如何作决定是有模式的。由此可推知，游戏输赢的可能性并不总是一样, 决策模式影响游戏结果, 所以 B 项不正确, D 项正确。根据第三段第三句"Some cultures use different hand symbols, but the idea is the same."可知,有些文化使用不同的手势，但是目的是一样的，所以 A、 C 两项不业确。故选 D。

## 74. 4.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第四段倒数第二句"Winners tended to repeat 茁cir win uing hand symbols."可知，获胜者倾向于重复他们胜利的手势。故选 D
15.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】B 根据倒数第二段最后两句"Luc and chance play part, but 'you have to be prepared and have a strategy,' he says 'Dart of sny strategy is being confident.'"可知, Ken Watson 认为运气和可能性有一定的作 但你必须做好准备并有策略，他说自己策略的一部分是自信。由此可推知，en Catron 对这游戏的看法是自信可以增加赢的可能性，并且赢的可能性并非完圭取决云，所以 B 项正确，C 项不正确。A、D 两项在文中并未提及。故选B

## 75. Passage 35

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media. In the UK the over55 s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55-64 and 2.9 million over65 s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, "I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky

## 76. I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.

Unexpectedly, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use social media sites themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites-only 2.2 million users are under 17-but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even seeps with her phone. "It's my alarm clock, so I have to," she says. "I look at it before I go to seep and as soon as I wake up." Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school that she has not heard from in forty years. "We use social media sites to arrange to meet all over the country," she says. "They have changed my social life completely.

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone addiction (上瘾) as their parents were the early users of smartphones. Peter, 38 and a father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. " was always connected and I felt like I was always working," he says. "How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?". Thus, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts itinto ar old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. "I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is that 1 'm setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them."
21. More and more over-55s in the UK are joining social media sites to ______.
A. develop their own websites
B. post their videos and photos
C. know about the lives of their grandchildren
D. form online habits similar to their children's
22. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means ______.
A. it was boring to wait for letters and photos
B. it was good for kids to post letters and photos

C. they used to wait for letters and photos in the post
D. they were fond of hearing from their grandparents
23. From Paragraph 3, we can see that children under 17 in the UK ______.
A. tend to use their smartphones less
B. are less interested in social media sites
C. like to interact with their parents online
D. spend more time with their friends in real life

24. Why does Peter use an old-style mobile phone in the evenings and at weekends?
A. He tries to be a model for his kids.
B. He thinks it is convenient to do so.
C. He needs to make an emergency call.
D. He wants to be cut off from the world.
25 . What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How to develop better online habits.
B. Different online habits of different age groups.
C. Good habits of using smartphones and social media.
D. How to keep kids away fron smartphones and social media.
21.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】C 根据笨一段最后 仰" the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing nunners"和第段 Sheila 所说的话中的"I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing..."可推知, 来越多 55 岁以上的人加人社交媒体网站, 以便了解他们孙辈的生活。故选 C。
22.【考点】词语理解题

【精析】C 根据第二段 Sheila 所说的话中的"It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child..."可知, 相比等待邮寄中的信件和照片, 浏览社交媒体网站是一个了解孙辈在做什么的更好的方式; 而当 Sheila 还是孩子的时候, 人们只能按前面的方式做。由此可推知, 画线句子的意思是, 人们过去常常等待邮寄中的信件和照片。故选 C。
23.【考点】推理判断题
【精析】B 根据第三段第二句"Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the site-only 2.2 million users are under 17-but they're not going far from their smartphones." "可知, 在英国, 17 岁以下的孩子正在离开这些网站, 但是他们不会远离自己的智能手机。由此可推知,在英国, 17 岁以下的孩子对于社交媒体网站不太感兴趣。故选 B。
24.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】A 根据最后一段最后一句"...but the important thing is that I'm sitting a better example for m kids..." "可知, Peter 在晚上和周末用老式手机, 他这样做不是完全与世隔绝, 而是给孩子树立一个更好的榜样, 并与他们共度高质量的时光。故选 A。
25.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知, 第一、二段讲述了越来越多 55 岁以上，1正作加人社交媒体网站, 而他们主要是为了了解孙辈的生活; 第三段讲述了 17 山下的亥子正在离开这些网站， 但并没有远离自己的智能手机；最后一段通具体的事侧讲述了一位 38 岁的父亲对于自己和孩子使用智能手机的态度和做源。可艘知本文主要讲了不同年龄群的不同上网习惯。故选 B。

## 77. Passage 36

Temperatures are warming and daylight lasts longer. People who like to garden may be ready to get their hands dirty and start clearing the ground for new plantings. But garden experts warn--not too fast.

Jessica Damiano is one such expert. She says that removing plant matter too early can disturb important insects not ready for the cool early spring temperatures. In early spring, those insects are still sleeping. Removing the plant matter before the insects begin their life

cycles would mean removing them from your garden. Fewer insects mean less food for birds and fewer flowers and vegetables for the gardener.

Damiano says experts do not all agree on the best time to start cleaning the ground and garden area in the spring. But they usually agree to wait until the temperatures are regularly above $10^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. That is when sleeping insects "wake up". Some experts define "regularly" as at least five days in a row. Damiano says she usually waits seven nights. However, even then, she says to keep the plant matter on the ground for another week or so before removing it from the garden. This gives any insects that are still "sleeping" enough time to wake up.

Early cleaning of a garden is often followed by early covering the soil with mulch. Applying mulch makes the garden look neat and clean. But Damiano reminds us that soil and plants are not just for show. They are part of a living ecosystem.

Mulch is an important part of a healthy garden. It keeps soil wet, limits the growth of grass, and helps keep soil temperatures even. But timing is important. Mutching before the soil has warmed enough will keep in the cold and slow the reawakening of the plants. This can also limit their growth. And if the soil is wet, early mulching can fead to some diseases. Before applying mulch, wait until it is safe to plant warm-season yegetablesin your area.
11. What does the underlined phrase "getting theír hands dirfy" in paragraph 1 mean?
A. To take a boring job
B. To play dirty tricks
C. To do their gardening
D. To sell their vegetables
12. What will happer if the plant mattes is removed too early?
A. More flowers will grow in the garden.
B. Some important insects will be taken away.
C. More sleeping insecfs will be eaten by birds.
D. The gardener will harvest more vegetables in fall.
13.According to Damiano, when can a gardener start clearing the ground for new plantings ?
A. After the flowers come out.
B. After the sleeping insects wake up.
C. Before the temperatures are above $10^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$
D. Before the insects begin their life cycles.
14. Damiano thinks that early mulching may ______.

A. make the insects healthy
B. keep soil temperatures uneven
C. restrict the growth of the plants
D. reawaken the plants quickly
15. This passage is probably selected from a ______.
A. fashion magazine
C. sports newspaper
B. weather report
D. gardening book

## 78. CBBCD

## 79. Passage 37



Someone said to a man, "Travel and see the world"He answered, "Why should 1? People are the same everywhere. They have the same feelings. They feel love and hate, happiness and sadness, security and fear. This is why I do not want to travel. I can learn everything here."

The man was right. He yas also wrong. People are the same, but people are also different. They all have the same pattern of life - birth, youth, old age, death. But these stages of life have different values in different cultares. Also, while all people have the same feelings, the causes of these feelings are different. A situation that may bring happiness in one place may not bring happiness in another place.

For example, in many countries, old age is a happy time. In Korea, old people are honored and respected. When they become sixty-one years old, it is a very happy and important event. There is a big party with many guests. They receive many gifts. When people reach this time in life, the attitudes of their family and their community change toward them. Everyone looks forward to this time.

In the United States, it is quite different for old people. Most old people do not live with their children or relatives. For many North Americans, old age is not a happy time. Most North

Americans want to stay young. They try to act like young people as long as possible. They even try to speak the language of the young. They do not like to grow old because they will not get honor or respect or attention. Old age can be a sad and lonely time for them.
61. The reason why the man did not have the intention of traveling was that ______.
A. he was too old to travel any more
B. he preferred to stay home to enjoy his leisure time
C. he thought he knew about people in other places
D. he could not understand people in other countries since he was deaf

62. The word "security' in Paragraph 1 might mean ______.
A. safety
B. care
C. danger
D. freedom
63. Which of the following statements is NOT the?
A. People react differently to the same situation.
B. People all over the world are the same, but they are also different.
C. Different values are reflected io different stages of life in different cultures
D. The reasons for the same feelings are also the same in different cultures
64 . In Korea, people
A. value their youth most
B. are afraid of old age
C. are longing for old age
D. think being young is the same as being old
65. Compared with American old people, the old in Korea ______.
A. can act like the young
B. can lead an honored and respected life
C. enjoy living alone and supporting themselves
D. are not respected and do not receive due attention

## 80. CADCB

## 81. Passage 38

The man who made the first call from a wireless phone is now 94 years old. The year was1973. Martin Cooper operated a large, heavy, new communication device on a street in New York. The device was not physically connect to phone lines. But, Cooper was able to make use of it-he called a technology business competitor.

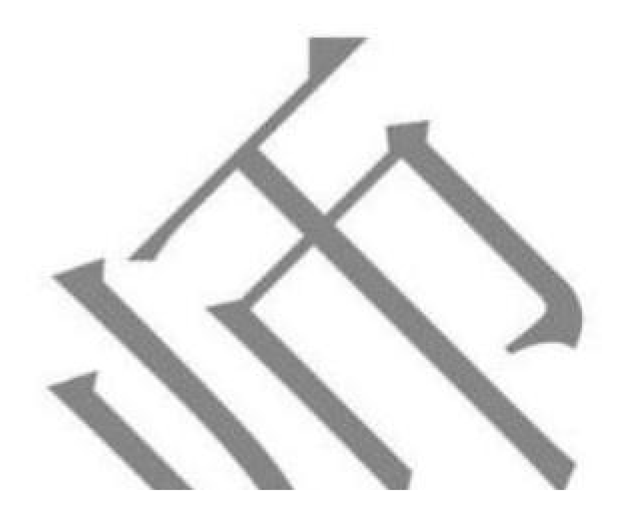
Fifty years later, the inventor says he hopes wireless phones can make life better but he also expresses some worries. "My most negative opinion is that we don't have any privacy anymore because everything about us is noy recorded someplace" Cooper said. And he says he is concerned about how easily young people can link to harmful online materials on their mobile phones. Cooper spoke yith the Associated Press from Barcelona, Spain, where he attended the Mobile World Congress (MWC), the biggest telecom industry trade show. Cooper received an award there for his lifetime of work.

Cooper says he is an optimist. He believes the technology's best days may still be ahead in areas suchas education and health care. "Between the cellphone and medical technology and the internet, we are going to cure disease he said at the MWC.

Cooper was working for Motorola when he used the Dyna-Tac phone to make a call in April 1973.Things have changed greatly since then. But he said we had no way of knowing this was the historic moment. Cooper said there are still ways for the mobile phone to change. The first one he used weighed over 1 kilogram. Today, they are small. But he thinks one day, they will be more like a part of our body than something we hold. He said perhaps the human body can even power the phones. "The human body is the charging station, right?" he asked. The body makes energy from food, he argues, so it could possibly also power a

phone. Instead of holding the phone in the hand. for example, the device could be placed under the skin.

Cooper said he also hopes there can be more protection for internet users concerned about privacy and for children. Speaking about privacy concerns, he said: "it's going to get resolved, but not easily. "He also said there should a special internet for children so they do not run into material made for adults. Cooper said the idea for the mobile phone came from a communication device used by the comic book character Dick Tracy. The imaginary detective ha a wristwatch from which he could make phone calls.
16. According to Paragraph 1 Martin Cooper .
A. made the first wireless phone call in 1973.
B. invented a device physically linked to phone lines.
C. operated a new communication device 94 years ago.
D. used a wireless phone invented by his business competitor.



17According to Paragraph 2, Cooper thinks that mobile phones can easily 1.
A. increase business competition.
B. protect the privacy of young people.
C. expose children to harmful online materials.
D. do something harmful to online technology.
18. What does the underlined yord "his" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
A. The Mobile World Congress.
B. Cooper's contribution to health dare.
C. Cooper's call via the Dyna-Tac phone.
D. The award for Cooper's lifetime work.
19. Cooper thinks that the mobile phone in the future may .
A. weight over 1 kilogram
B. be made of special metals
C. use energy directly from food.
D. be powered by the human body.
20.According to the last paragraph, what does Cooper suggest about protection for children?
A. Providing a special internet for them.
B. Offering course on privacy protection

C. Placing the mobile phone under the skin.
D. Allowing them to browse materials for adults.

## 82. ACCDA

## 83. Passage 39

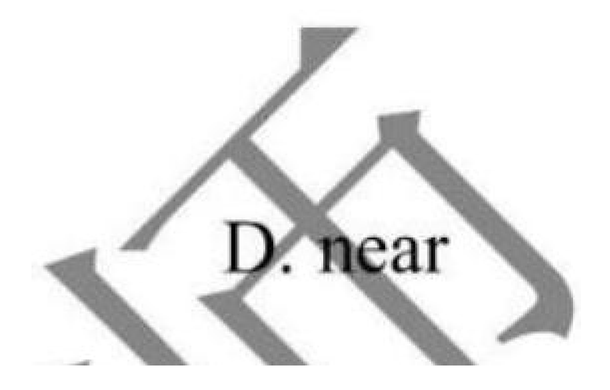
A few years ago, it was fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents complained that children did not show them proper respect and obedience, while children complained that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? Actually, the generation gap has been around for a long time. Many critics argue that it is built into the fabric of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own life-styles. In more traditional societies, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents know and approve of, and often to continue the family occupation. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their education, most out of the family home at an early age, marry or live or choose occupations, different from those of their parents.

In our upwardy mobile society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did: to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, however, the ambitions that parents have for their children are another cause of the division between them. Often they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is another cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, elderly people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become obsolete overnight. The young and the old seem to live in two very different worlds, separated by different skills and abilities.

No doubt, the generation gap will continue to be a feature of American life for some time to come. Its causes are rooted in the freedoms and opportunities of our society, and in the rapid pace at which society changes.
61.The main idea of the first paragraph is that .
A. the generation gap suddenly appeared
B. the generation gap is a feature of American life
C. how people can reduce the generation gap
D. many critics argue over the nature of the generation gap
62.The word "around" in the first paragraph means ?
A. on all sides
B.in existence
C.in every direction




63. Which one is NOT the cause of the generation gap?
A. Young people like to choose their own life styles.
B. American society is changing very fast.
C. Parents place high hopes on their children.
D. Modern education makes them think differently.
64.In American society, young people often
A. rely on their parents to make a hiving
B. stay with their parents in order to get an opportunity for higher education
C. have very little in common with their parents
D. seek the best adviee from their parents
65. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Parents should be more tolerable towards their children.
B. The young generation should value the older generation for their wisdom.
C. The generation gap is partly created by the older generation.
D. The generation gap should be avoidable in American society.

## 84. 1-65 BBDCC

## 85. Passage 40

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Buying an electric car (电动车) instead of a gasoline-powered car (燃油车) is a good way to fight climate change, but what if you already have a gasoline-powered car that's working actually fine? Should you sell it and go electric? What's the best way to reduce your carbon emission (排放) when it comes to getting where you need to go?

Kenneth Gillingham, a professor of economic at Yale, says that there are multiple factors to consider when it comes to your transportation choices. Producing new cars and transporting them contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, so it's important to consider that when you're thinking about this issue - even though research has shown producing an electric vehicle is less harmful to the environment than producing a gas-powered vehicle. If you have a car that's really fuel efficient, he says, it's probably fine to just keep it for a while

On the other hand, it is good to help increase demand for electric vehicles. "In this stage of electric vehicle development, it is really beneficial to have demand for electric vehicles to show the automakers there is a market here and they reatly ean shift 90 percent of their

research and development dollars toward electric vehicles and people will buy them, Gillffigham says.

Beyond the issue of what kind of you own or might soon buy, it's also important to consider how you're using your car and if you need a car at all. Driving less reduces air pollution, especially when replaced by walking or biking. And using public transport also helps reduce how much you're contributing to olimate change.

But there is a big debate over if using ride services is better or worse for the environment than driving your own car somewhere. All researchers seem to agree that it is worse because drivers spend oven 40 percent of their time driving without a passenger while they're in between trips.
11. Which of the following is a good way to help fight climate change?
A. Trying to drive an electric car wherever we go
B. Buying an electric car rather than a gasoline-powered car
C. Selling our gasoline-powered cars even though they are working very well.
D. Keeping our gasoline-powered cars even though they are not working very well.
12. What is an important consideration about transportation choices according to Paragraph 2 ?
A. Taking public transport is the best choice

B. Producing and transporting cars can cause gas emissions
C. Producing a gas-powered vehicle is less harmful than an electric car
D. Walking or riding a bike contributes less carbon emission than driving a car
13. Which of the following is the best way to reduce carbon emission when you go out?
A. To walk or ride a bike
B. To drive an electric car.
C. To use public transport.
D. To drive a gasoline-powered car
14. Which of the following is NOT included in the issues for consideration in order to protect the environment?
A. The price of your car
B. The way to use your car
C. The kind of car you own
D. The kind of car you want to buy
15. What is the topic of the passage?
A. The importance of increasing demand for electric cars
B.A comparison between electric and gās-powered cars.
C. Both advantages and đistadvantages of an electric car
D. The relationship between transportation choices and gas emission

BBAAD

## 86. Passage 41

Itzhak Perlman is one of the finest violinists alive today. Several years ago, Perlman agreed to attend a charity (慈善) reception after one of his concerts. At the reception one guest said, "Mr. Perlman, you were truly amazing tonight." Perlman smiled and thanked him graciously,

The man continued, "I have never heard anyone play the violin as well as you." Perlman smiled again but said nothing, and the man continued, "You know, Mr.Perlman, I would give my whole life to be able to play the violin like you did tonight." Perlman smiled once more and said, "I have."

That is the difference. While some of us sit around thinking, I would give my whole life to be able to do that, or, I hope that happens to me one day, people like Perlman are getting the job done. They are giving their whole lives to the fulfillment of their dreams.

All men and women have dreams, but only some achieve their dreams. Why is this? The reason is that some people dream and wait for their dreams to come true. They look at others, whom they consider fortunate or lucky, and think, I hope that happens to me one day! Others devote themselves to excellence and go out onto the stage of life chasing their dreams, living life passionately. They make their dreams come true.
26. What does the underlined word "graciously" (in Para.l) most probably mean?
A. Comfortably.
B. Humorously.
C. Gratefully.
D. Politely.
27. Which of the following is trueaccording to Paragraph 1?
A. The guest believed that he could pla the violin as well as Perlman.
B. Perlman was nnvited to aftend a charity reception after his concert.
C. Perlman was invited to play the violin after the charity reception.
D. The guest did not really enjoy Perlman's concert.
28. According to the author, why do some people achieve their dreams?
A. They wait for their dreams to come true.
B. They are considered fortunate or lucky.
C. They hope their dreams will come true.
D. They give their lives to their dreams.
29. Why does the author tell the story about Perlman?
A. Because Perlman made his dream come true.

B. Because Perlman was very kind and gracious.
C. Because Perlman always had his own dreams.

D, Because Perlman smiled and thanked the guest.
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

## 87. A.A Charity Reception

B. Dream Differently
C. Live Passionately

## 88. D.A Fine Violinist

DBDAC

Children may not be using piggy banks (储钱罐) for much longer; with the move towards a cashless society, pocket money is moving digital. To reflect this trend, all of a sudden a lot of

mobile budgeting apps for chitdren have been developed worldwide: GoHenry, Osper and Gimi, to name a few.

These apps offer a simple noney management service to children, often for a monthly fee paid by parents. Barents can add money to children's accounts, set limits and monitor transactions, while children can choose to save their money or spend it using a prepaid card. The apps suggest minimum ages ranging from six to nine for the prepaid card.

The companies behind the apps argue that in an increasingly cashless society, these apps can be a valuable way of teaching young children about money. Two thirds of adults globally know little about finance, according to a recent survey, and one in four teenagers. are unable to make even simple decisions on everyday spending.

These apps aim to overcome this, claiming to teach children financial concepts, such as budgeting, interest rates and income. For instance, the Swedish app Gimi- with 1.2 million users globally-has online savings jars where children can deposit money. Parents can pay children interest as they save, and pay children for completing household tasks. The account is attached to a prepaid card that is currently available in Sweden only, but expected to launch elsewhere in Europe in the near future.
"Cash was the best way to teach people about financial knowledge because it's so easy to grasp," Philip Haglund, CEO of Gimi, mentions. "Now money is being transferred through some kind of cyberspace, which is really abstract and hard for anyone to understand." Haglund believes the app can teach responsible spending habits, whereas schools tend to focus more on economic theories. "You don't become better at money management just because you have a degree in economics. It's more about the attitude and the relationslhip you have with parents' money when you're six to 12 years old," he says.

But Catherine Winter, managing director of financial capabifity at The London Institute of Banking & Finance, warms that while digital tools canhelp, there needs to be a more structured approach to financial education. The area shoutd "have regular classroom time and ideally should be taught as a separate subject," she says "Children would then have the right context and foundation to get the most out of both the apps and their money."
21. What is the major role of nobjle budgeting apps?
A. Buying favorite goods.
B. Paying fees forparents.
C. Managing pocket money.
D. Keeping an eye on children.
22. According to the passage, the Swedish app Gimi can ______.
A. guide parents to manage companies
B. give children basic ideas of finance
C. guide children to do their homework
D. leach parents how to invest their money
23. What can we infer from Philip Haglund's words?
A. A degree in economics guarantees the capability of managing money.
B. Cyberspace is the best medium for children to get financial knowledge.

C. The app Gimi helps children develop positive attitudes towards money.
D. Cash transactions are abstract and difficult for most people to understand.
24. What does Catherine Winter suggest regarding financial education?
A. It should be well organized.
B. It should be done in cyberspace.
C. It should be provided by parents.

D. It should be a self-taught subject.
25 . What is the passage mainly about?
A. A new way of saving money at a local bank.
B. A new way of teaching children about money.
C. A new course on gaining financial knowledge.
D. A new method of monitoring online transactions.
21.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】C 根据前两段内容可知，随着社会向不用现钞的趋势发展，儿童的零用钱也开始变得数字化，许多儿童移动预算应有程应云而生，这些应用程序为儿童提供了简单的金钱管理服务。由此可推知, 移动族算应用程序的主要作用是管理零用钱。故选 C。
22.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】B 根据筹西段前两匈"These apps aim to overcome this, claiming to teach children financial concec..For instance, the Swedish app Gimi..."可知, 像 Gimi 这样的应用程序旨在教授儿童财务概念 故选 B.
23.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】C 根据倒数第二段第三句"Haglund believes the app can teach responsible spending habits..."和倒数第段中 Philip Haglund 说的话"You don't become better at money management just because you have a degree in economics. It's more about the attitude...you have with parents' money..." 可知, Phip Haglund 认为, 你不会仅仅因为拥有经济学学位而更擅于进行金钱管理, 更重要的是在 6 到 12 岁期间你对父母的金钱的态度, 而这个应用程序（Gimi）可以教孩子养成负责任的消费习惯。由此可推知, 拥有经济学学位并不能保证能管理好金钱, 而应用程序 Gimi 有助于孩子养成对金钱的积极态度, 因此 A 项
不正确, C 项正确。根据倒数第二段中 PhilipHaglund 说的话"Cash was the best way to teach people about financial knowledge because it's so easy to grasp," 和"Now money is being transferred through some kind of cyberspace, which is really abstract and hard for anyone to understand." "可知, 现金是教授人们关于财务知识的最佳方式, 因为它非常易于理解, 而现在金钱是通过某种网络空间进行转移的, 这种形式很抽象任何人都很难理解。由此可推知, 网络空间并不是儿童获取财务知识的最佳媒介, 大多数人难以理解的并不是现金交易，而是网络空间内的金钱交易，因此 B、D 两项不正确。故选 C。

## 89. 4.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】A 根据最后一段第一句"But Catherine Winter... there needs to be a more structured approach to financial education." "可知, Catherine Winter 认为财务教霄需要 个更有组织的方式, 即财务教育应该被精心组织。故选 A。
25.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知, 文章主要介绍了在社会少现原的发展趋势下, 出现了一种新的教授儿童金钱知识的方式一移动预算应用程序，属了人们对此的不同看法。因此 B 项（一种教授儿童金钱知识的新方式）侯能概括文章的主要内容。A 项（一种在当地银行存钱的新方式）、C 项 (一门取财务知只的新课程）和 D 项（一种监视在线交易的新方法）均不符合文丢愿。故选B。




It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the world's population use social media, and a large number of social media users look up to influencers to decide what to buy. These influencers are now playing an important role in achieving the goal of eliminating poverty in China.

What is an influencer and how does a person become one? An infuencer is a person who can influence the decisions of followers because of the relationship with the audience and his or her knowledge in a particular area.

Influencers often have a large following of people who pay close attention to their views. They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers are now seen by many companies as a direct way to customers' hearts. Some agricultural companies also ask powerful influencers to market their products.

According to a report from China Daily, in an event targeted at helping poverty reduction, influencers attracted more than 930,000 viewers. More than 45,000 kilograms of agricultural products, at a total value of 400,000 yuan, were ordered within a few hours. Such events have encouraged more and more people to become influencers. Here are five tips on how to do it.

Choose your ideal area. What is the area that you know most abont? What do you feel most excited to talk about? Find the specific area that you are mostinterested in and develop it.

Choose your medium and write an interesting bio（个人简介）.Most influencers these days are bloggers and micro-bloggers. The best way to connegt with your followers is to decide which medium you should use, such as your own online blog, WeChat or TikTok. When you have done that, write an attention-grabbing biothat describes you and the areas that you know a lot in an interesting and unique way. Make sure that people who read your bio will follow you.

Post regularly and continually. Many influencers post daily on their social media accounts. The more you post, the more likely people will foflow you. Also, ensure that you keep posting and following a specific topic.

Tell an interesting story. Whether is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.

Make sure people can easily find your contents. Post them on a variety of social media, use "#" and catchy titles and make sure that they can be easily found. Moreover, if you want to become a social media influencer, you need to have patience.
16. A social media influencer is someone who ______.
A. pays followers for new products
B. takes social relationship courses
C. specializes in social media studies
D. affects shopping decisions of followers
17. Many companies want to use influencers to ______.

A. sell their products
B. develop new products
C. design their own websites
D. examine customers' hearts
18. According to Paragraph 4 , why are many people eager to be influences?
A. Because they may run their own companies.
B. Because they may buy agricultural products.
C. Because they want to make contributions to poverty reduction.
D. Because they want to have more chances to gain access to blogs.
19. What is the best way for influences to connect with their followers?
A. Focusing on their comments.
B. Chatting with their best friends.
C. Choosing the right online platform.
D. Describing their favorite bloggers.
20. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Five methods to influence buyers.
B. Five tips on earning money as an influencer.
C. Five methods to use influences in marketing.
D. Five tips on becoming a social media influences.
16.【考点】

其实細节题
【精析】D 根楓第 段最后一句"An influences is a person who can influence the decisions of followers..."和第三段第二句"They have the power to persuade people to buy things..."可知, 影响者是能够影响追随者的决定的人: 他们有说服人们买东西的能力, 即社交媒体影响者是影响追随者的购物决定的人。故选D。

## 90. 7.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第三段最后两句"...influencer are now seen by many companies as a direct way to customers' hearts. Some agricultural companies also ask powerful influencers to market their products." 可知, 许多公司认为利用影响者是打动顾客的心的一种直接方式; 一些农业公司也让有影响力的影响者来推销他们的产品。由此可推知, 许多公司希望利用影响
者来销售他们的产品。故选 A。

## 91. 8.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第四段前三句"...an event targeted at helping poverty reduction, influencers attracted more than 930,000 viewer...have encouraged more and more people to become influencers." 可知, 在一项旨在减轻贫困的活动中, 影响者吸引了超过 930,000 名观看者;在仅仅数小时内总价值 40 万元、重量超过 45 吨的农产品被订购; 这样的活动已鼓励越来越多的人成为影响者。由此可推知, 许多人渴望成为影响者是因为他们希望为减轻贫困做出贡献。故选 C。

## 92. 9.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】C 根据倒数第四段第三句"The best way to connect with your allowers is to decide which medium you should use, such as your own online blog, WeChat ar NikTok" 可知, 与你的追随者建立良好关系的最佳方式是决定你应当使用哂种溧介, 例如你自己的在线博客、微信或抖音。根据常识可知, 这三种都是常用的在线专。早此可推知, 影响者与其追随者建立良好关系的最佳方式是选择合适的在线平台
20.【考点】主旨大意题

【精析】D 通读全文可知, 前三段介影响者的定义及其影响力; 第四段通过具体的事例说明了越来越多的人成钻影响者的京因; 最后五段给出了如何成为影响者的五点实用提示。因此 D 项成为齐交体訡响者的五点实用提示) 最能概括文章的主要内容。A 项 (影响买方的五种方必、项 (作为影响者挣钱的五点实用提示) 和C项 (在营销中利用影者的五后法) 均不符合文章内容。故选D。

## 93. Passage 44

English is spoken by hundreds of millions of people worldwide, but do the development of translation technology and "mixed" languages damage its status (地位)?
For how much longer will English qualify as the "world's favorite language"? The World Economic Organization estimates that about 1.5 billion people around the world speak it--but fewer than 400 million have it as their first language.

English is the world's favorite lingua franca--the language people are most likely to turn to when they don't share a first language. Imagine, for example, a Russian speaker who speaks no French in conversation with a French speaker who speaks no Russian. The chances are that they would use English.

Five years ago perhaps. But not any more. Thanks to advances in computer translation and voice-recognition technology, they can each speak their own language, and hear what the other speaker is saying, which is machine-translated in real time.

So English's days as the world's top global language may be numbered. That is: the computers are coming, and they are winning.

So is the future of English at risk? I dont think so, although its global influence may become less over the coming decades. Like all languages, it is constantly changing and adapting (适应) to new needs. Until recently, "text" and "friend" were nouns. Now, they are also verbs, as in "I'll text you," or "Why don'tyoufriend mes"

41. How many people are estimated to speak English as their first language?
A. Less than 1.5 billion.
B. Less than 400 million.
C. More than 1.5 billion.
D. More than 400 millipn.
42. What language will most probably be used between a Russian and a Frenchman without translation technology?
A. English.
B.French.
C.Russian.
D.A mixed language.
43. What is a lingua franca?

A. A language spoken by millions of people.
B.A language understood only by machines.
C. A language used in computer translation technology.
D. A language spoken by people who don't share a first language
44. Which of the following is made possible by machine-translation?
A. Communicating across different languages.
B. Identifying speakers through voice recognition.
C. Using English as the world's favorite language.
D. Replacing English by computer language.
45. What does the writer think of the future of the English language?
A. It is extremely promising
B. It is still full of hope.
C. It is uncertain.
D. It is at risk.

BADAB

Questions I to 5 are based on the following passage:
A U.N. report says water is in demand around the world as temperatures on Earth's surface rise and demand grows along with populations. The report was released this week at the World Water Forum in Brasilia. The conference has been described as the world's largest water-related event.

Federal District Governor Rodrigo Rollemberg spoke at a panel discussion on Tuesday at the forum. He described water shortages as a worldwide problem. "Here in Brasilia, it is no different," he added.

The public water supply has less water because of low rainfall as well as fast and disorderly growth in Brasilia which is part of the Federal District, Rollemberg said. In January 2016, after three years of little rain, district officials began limiting how much water people could use. The governments of the Federal District and the nearby state of Goias also gave $166 million to develop water infrastructure ( 基础设施).

Demand around the world is expected to increase by nearly one-third by 2050. By then, 5 billion people could be left with poor access to water, the U.N. warned in its 2018 World Water Development Report. To avoid such a crisis, U.N. officials called for "nature-based solutions that use or copy natural processes that should be used to increase water availability. They said solutions could include changing farming methods so fields keep more moisture and nutrients, collecting rainwater, and protecting wetlands. The officials also proposed reestablishing floodplains and said that plants could be grown on housetops. Suchproposals will become more important as water industries grow.

1. Who talked about water shortages in Brasilia at a panel discussion?
   A. A journalist
   B. A.U. N. official
   C.A Federal District official
   D. An official from the state of Goras.
2. What is among the reasons for less public, water supply Brasilia?
   A. Waste of rainwater
   B. Insufficientrainfal
   C. Growing plants on the roofs
   D. Development in infrastructure
3. What did the Federal District government do to deal with water shortages?
   A. They controlled population
   B. They limited water consumption
   C. They invested in artificial rainmaking
   D. They suggested "nature-based solutions
4. What is not a "nature-based solution"?
   A. Gathering rainwater

B. Preserving wetlands
C. Sustaining water in soil
D. Building houses on floodplain.
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Brasilia is facing the problem of water shortages
B. The world has found a solution to water shortages
C. The world is facing the problem of water shortages
D. A report was released at the World Water Forum in Brasilia.

## 94. 1-5CBBDC

## 95. Passage 46



There are a few things you should keep inmind when you talk to your professors(大学老师),especially if you ask for a partícular faqor

Call them by the right title. A "Doctor" is someone with a Ph. D.: not all professors have a Ph.D. "professor" is usually acceptable, unless you have been told otherwise. I prefer to be called by my first name, and I make that point clear on the first day of my class. If you are totally unsure, a "Mr."or Ms. Y' is usually fine. Do not use Mrs. unless the professor herself uses it; it is time to recognize that not all adult women are or want to be married.

Be prepared to do/the work, If you have missed an assignment or a test or are falling behind in your reading, and you are seeking help to catch up or a special dispensation (豁免) to make up the assignment, you had better be prepared to do the work- and generally under more difficult conditions. I get the impression that a lot of students imagine I might just say "don't worry about it, I'll give you the points." This, of course is not going to happen.

Prepare for disappointment So often a professor will not or cannot help you. Your professor probably spent hours writing his or her syllabus (课程大纲), and probably spent another hour explaining it to you at the beginning of the class, so he or she has invested a lot in the rules.

They especially hate it when you do not do an assignment and then ask for a way to make it up. Your only choice might be to shift into damage control, see what you can do, and ask honestly if you should continue in the class.

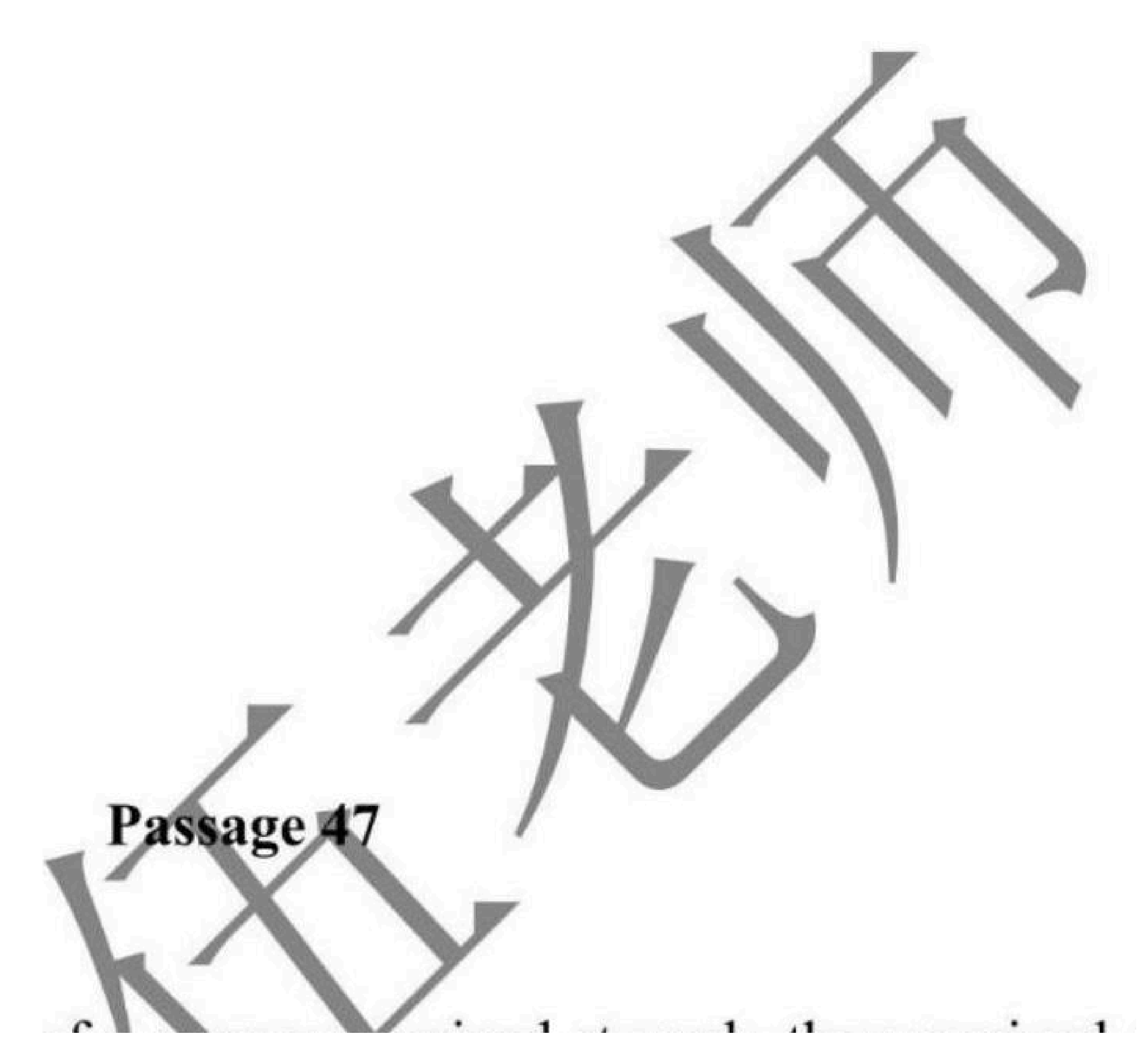
As a general rule, professors respect true interest. They will go out of their way to help if they feel that you are honestly interested in doing well.
11.Which title is usually acceptable for a student to call a teacher at a university?
A. Doctor.
B. Professor.
C. Mr. or Mrs.
D. First name
12. As a university student who has missed a test, you had better
A. ask for a particular favor

B. ask for an easy makeup test
C. get prepared to work harder
D. seek help from your professor
13. Professors hate it when students do not do an assignment and then ask for a way to make it up, for they have already
A. explained the syllabus
B. invested much in the rules
C. finished writing their syluabus
D. prepared to disappoint their students
14. What will professors do when they feel that you are really interested in doing well?
A. Offer you help as much as possible
B. Require you to catch up with others
C. Ask you to get prepared for the work
D. Give you the points you want to have
15. What can you infer from the passage?
A. We can often use" Mrs." for women professors
B. The author is likely to give the points as the students wish.

C. You should drop out of the class when you fail to do an assignment
D. Students should follow some advice when dealing with their professors

## 96. 1.[答案]B. Professor

12.[答案] C. get prepared to work harder
13.[答案] B. invested much in the rules.
14.[答案] A. Offer you help as much as possible.
15.[答案] D. Students should follow some advice when dealing with their professors



## Passage 47

One morning, when the employees of a company arrived at work, they received a message "The person stopping you fromsucceeding in the company has passed away. Please gather for funeral service in the meetingroom.

While there was some sadness among the employees at the unexpected news of the death of their co-worker, they were curions to know who was stopping them from succeeding. Moreover, most of them were now interested in the possibility of moving up and succeeding in the company.

Many employees were shocked to find all their co-workers still present and very much alive when they entered the meeting room. "If it wasn't him or her, then who? Who was holding us back from succeeding "Who has passed away?" they all thought.

The employees went to the coffin (棺材) one by one. and each was at a loss when they saw what was inside. They could not make sense of what they were seeing.

There was only a mirror in the coffin. So, when each employee looked in to see who were "holding them back from success, they saw themselves." Besides, there was a sign next to the
mirror that read: You are the only person who can limit your growth.
You are the only person who is capable of creating your success. It is not the situations and

people that change your life. The way you face different situations and people in life makes the difference. Your life will change when you overstep your limiting beliefs and realize you are in control of your life.

You now know who has been preventing you from reaching your full potential (潜力). Will you continue to let that person hold you back.
6. What were most of the employees now interested in?
A. moving up in the company
B. The unexpected death of their co-worker.
C. The possibility of succeeding in the company.
D. The funeral service they were invited to attend
7. The employees were shocked at the fact that whenthey entered the meeting room.
A. there was a co-worker holding them back B. all of them got a message about the funeral seprice
C. all of their co-workers were present and much alive
D. there was a coffin in the center of the meeting room
8. What does the underlined phrase "nake sense of " probably mean in Para. 4?
A. Feel
B. Decide.
C. Understand
D. Communicate



9. What did the employees see inside the coffin?
A. Nothing
B. Only a sign.
C.A co-worker.
D. A mirror and a sign.
10. Which can be the best title of this passage?
A. An empty coffin.

B.A sad funeral service
C. The person passing away
D. The person holding you back
6.[答案] C.The possibility ofsucceeding in the company

7.[答案] C.all of their co-workers were present and much alive.
8.[答案]C.Understand
9.[答案] D.A mirror and a sign.
10.[答案] D.The person holding you back

Major companies are already in pursuit of commercial applications of the new biology. They dream of placing enzymes in the automobile to monitor exhaust and send data on pollution to a microprocessof that will then adjust the engine. They speak of what The New York Times calls "metal-hungry microbes that might be used to mine valuable trace metals from ocean water". They bave already demanded and won the right to patent new life forms.

Nervous critjes, ineluding many scientists, worry that there is corporate, national, international, and inter-scientific rivalry in the entire biotechnological field. They create images not of oil sill, but of "microbe spill" that could spread disease and destroy entire populations. The creation and accidental release of extremely poisonous microbes, however, is only one cause for alarm. Completely rational and respectable scientists are talking about possibilities that stagger the imagination.

Should we breed people with cow-like stomachs so they can digest grass and hay, thereby relieving the food problem by modifying us to eat lower down on the food chain? Should we biologically alter workers to fit the job requirement, for example, creating pilots with faster reaction times or assembly-line workers designed to do our monotonous work for us? Should
we attempt to eliminate "inferior" people and breed a "super-race"? (Hitler tried this, but without the genetic weaponry that may soon issue from our laboratories.) Should we produce soldiers to do our fighting? Should we use genetic forecasting to pre-eliminate "unfit" babies? Should we grow reserve organs for ourselves, each of as having, as it were, a "savings bank" full of spare kidney, livers, or hands?

Wild as these notions may sound, everyone has its advocates (and opposers) in the scientific community well as its striking commercial application. As two critics of genetic engineering, Jeremy Rifkin and Ted Howard, state in their book Who Should Play God? "Broad scale genetic engineering will probably be introduced to America much the same way as assembly lines, automobiles, vaccines, computers and all the other technologies. As each new genetic advance becomes commercially practical, a new consumer's need will be exploited and a market for the new technology will be created."
55. According to the passage, the exhaust from a cay engine could probably be checked by ______.
A. using metal-hungry microbes
B. making use of enzymes
C. adjusting the engine
D. patenting new life forms
56. According to the passage , which of the following would worry the critics the most?
A. The unanticipated explosion of population.
B. The creation of biological solar cells.
C. The accidental spill of oil.
D. The unexpected release of destructive microbes.
57. Which of the following notions is NOT mentioned?
A. Developing a "savings bank" of one's organs.
B. Breeding soldiers for a war.

C. Producing people with cow like stomachs.
D. Using genetic forecasting to cure diseases.
58. According to the passage, Hitler attempted to ______.

A. change the pilots biologically to win the war
B. develop genetic farming for food supply
C. kill the people he thought of as inferior
D. encourage the development of genetic weapons for the war.
55.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段第一句"They dream of placing enzymes in the automobile to monitor exhaust and send data on pollution to a microprocessor that will then adjust the engine."可知,大公司梦想着把酶放入汽车以此来监控汽车的废气，然后把一些关于污染的数据发送到可以随之调节发动机的微处理器中。故选 B。

## 97. 6.【考点】推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第三段第二句"They create imagesnot of spills, but of 'microbe spill' that could spread disease and destroy entire populations."品, 些制造出来的东西会传播疾病并且有可能毁灭全人类。由此可推知，些评论家非龚狙有害微生物的意外释放。故选 D。
57.【考点】事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第四较倒数第可"Should we use genetic forecasting to pre-eliminate ‘unfit' babies?"可知 文章设有提到只基因预测来治愈疾病，只是提到了可以用基因预测来排除一些不健康的败少。故选 D。
58.【考点】推理判部题

【精析】C 根据第四段第三句"Should we attempt to eliminate 'inferior' people and breed a 'super race'?（Hitler tried this, but...）"可知，希特勒尝试消灭一些低级的人种，从而培养一些优秀的人种。由此可推知，希特勒尝试杀掉他认为低级的人种。故选 C。

## 98. Passage 49

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.
Antibiotics (抗生素)are one of the miracles of modern medicine. They have saved countless lives. But there's another side to them. The bacteria (细 菌) that live in our body have learned how to outwit many of our most powerful antibiotics. These drug resistant bacteria are called superbugs.

Here's how a bug becomes a superbug. When you take in antibiotic, there could be some bacteria that know how to resist that antibiotic. Those smart bacteria are the ones that survive antibiotics and they flourish. And that's when you get a sharp increase of superbugs. And the more we take antibiotics, the more chances the bacteria have to become resistant to them.

So, in the words of the latest CDC (Center for Disease Control) report, some miracle drugs no longer perform miracles, but it did come with some goodnews. The report says the number of deaths and infections caused by germs that resist antibiotics is decreasing. It dropped 18 percent between 2013 and now. And the number of infections caught in hospitals is down.

The bad news, according to the CDC , is that there are still too many germs that resist antibiotics, and that they can be eaught anywhere ip the community. The report says the answer isn't in developing more powerful antibiotics. but in using them less often. The CDC estimates that as many as one-third of the antibioties prescriptions given in emergency rooms and doctors' offices aren't needed, but it doesn't entirely blame doctors for this, because it can be hard for them to tell when someme has a bacteria infection, or which antibiotics could be good.

6. According to the passage, what have saved many lives?
A. Operations.
B. Miracles.
C. Antibiotics.
D. Germs.
7.The underlined word "flourish" in Paragraph Two probably means _____.
A. develop quickly
B. decrease sharply
C. die suddenly
D. run slowly
8. The number of deaths and infections caused by germs that resist antibiotics dropped _____.
A. one third
B.one half
C. 18 percent
D. 81 percent
9. According to the CDC report, how should we deal with the antibiotics-resistant germs?
A. Giving better prescriptions.
B. Using antibiotics less often
D. Developing more powerful antibiotics
C. Catching germs in the community.
10.What is the main idea of this passage?
A. We should use as many antibiotics as possible
B. Antibiotics are effective despite drug-resistant germs.
C. Antibiotics are the greatest invention in human history
D. Antibiotics have more positive aspects than negative effects

## 99. CACBB

Passage 50

This week, the governor of Connecticut proposed a statewide tax on sugar-sweetened drinks. Several cities have already enacted such soda taxes to raise money and fight obesity (肥胖). And there's new evidence suggesting that these taxes do work-although sometimes not as well as hoped.

Kris Madsen, an associate professor of public health at the University of California, Berkeley, is one of the researchers who has been studying soda taxes, in part because she's convinced that sugary drinks are a threat to society, a direct cause of obesity.
" It's a pretty high bar for public health to be able to say that something is causing a major epidemic," she says." We can do that for sugar sweetened beverages (饮料) ."

Berkeley was the first U.S. city to tax those drinks, making them more expensive, and Madsen is leading a team of researchers that's strying to see how the tax is working.

We've been going out to the same neighborhoods every year for the last five years, and we've been asking people the same questions, she says. Researchers interview people on the street, primarily in low--income neighborhoods.
They started doing this before the soda tax went into effect four years ago, and they've continued every year since.

We saw a 52 percent decline in consumption over the first three years since the tax went into effect, she says, " This has a huge impact."

Madsen's study was published online this week by The American Journal of Public Health. Mexico, in fact, put in place a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in 2014. That tax is smaller than the soda taxes in the U.S.. and its effect on consumption also has been smaller. According to one study, consumption of sugary drinks fell on average by about 8 percent as a result of the tax.
6. A statewide tax on sugary drinks was planned in ______ this week
A. California
B. Connecticut
C. Berkeley
D. Mexico
7. What is one of the reasons why the government puta tax on sugar-sweetened drinks?
A. To collect money
B. To help poor people
C. To cut the consumption of alcohol
D. To support research on public healtb
8. We can infer from the passage that Kris Madsen believes that ______.
A. soda taxes cause inflation
B. soda taxes are harmfut to society
C. rich people don't drink sugar-sweetened beverages
D. sugar-sweetened drinks are harmful to public health
9. The tax on sugar-sweetened drinks is less effective in Mexico than that in the U.S. because ______.
A. it's enforced earlier
B. its tax rate is lower
C. Mexicans drink less sodas
D. Mexico is a small country
10. What is the theme of this passage?

A. The effect of soda taxes
B. The harm of sugary drinks
C. The greed of the government.

D The life of a university teacher
BADBA

## 100. Passage 51

Chinese astronauts aboard the country's Tiangong space station opened a science lecture on Thursday afternoon as they traveled with the gigantic spacecraft orbiting the Earth at an altitude of about 400 kilometers.

Major General Zhai Zhigang, Senior Colonel Wang Yaping and Senior Colonel Ye Guangfu, all members of the Shenzhou XIII mission crewy, greeted students, teachers and other participants as the lecture began $2\sqrt{2}3:40\mathrm{p.m}$.

The astronauts carried eut experments to display interesting physical phenomena in space such as "disappearing buoyancy" and a "water ball".

Millions of primary and middle school students across China watched the 60 -minute televised eveph hosted by the China Manned Space Agency, the Ministry of Education and other government departyents.

Groups of invited students in Bejing, Nanning in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, Wenchuan in Sichuan province, and the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions were present at "ground class venues" and took part in video chats with the crew during the lecture.

More lectures will be held based on the country's manned spaceflights and will also be presented by Chinese astronauts, the manned space agency said, adding that such activities are intended to spread knowledge about manned spaceflights and spark enthusiasm for science among young people.

The agency said before the lecture that Chinese astronauts "sincerely invite young viewers to conduct similar experiments along with them to observe the physical disparities between space and land environments to experience the fun of exploration".

The Shenzhou XIII mission was launched on Oct 16,2021 by a Long March 2F carrier rocket that lasted off from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern China's Gobi Desert, with the crew bon entering the Tiangong station. They are scheduled to spend six months working in the station.
46. What can we infer from Paragraph1?
A. Chinese astronauts conducted a science mission on Thursday afternoon.
B. Chinese astronauts gave a lecture when Tiangong space station-was traveling on the orbit.
C. Chinese astronauts gave a speech when they were traveling.
D. Chinese astronauts traveled with the gigantic spacecraft on the ground.
47. When did the lecture end?
A. At 3:40.
B. At 4:40.
C. At 15:40.
D. At $16:40$.
48. What does the underlined word "spark"
A. Inspire.
B. Strengthen.
C. Widen
D. Broaden.
49. The purpose of the experiments is

A. to show hoy they hive and work inside the space station
B. to answer the questions about physical phenomena
C. to prove the "disappearing buoyancy" and "water ball" do exist
D. to show the fancy physical world and draw the students' interest towards science
50. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Only students from Beijing, Nanning in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, Wenchuan in Sichuan province, and the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions saw the lecture.
B. More lectures will be held based on the country's manned spaceflights and will also be presented by Major General Zhai Zhigang, Senior Colonel Wang Yaping and Senior Colonel

Ye Guangfu.
C. Shenzhou XIII isn't designed to promote and spread science and technology knowledge.
D. Chinese astronauts will come back to the earth in April,2022.

BDADD

## 101. Passage 52

Most people don't think about backing up their computer until they experience the dread of a hard drive crash. It's only then that the sad reality of a life's warth of photos, music, spreadsheets, contacts, and other files disappearing in an instant truly sinks in.

Denis Gorbachev of Cloudberry Lab recommends the "3-2-1 backup strategy in which you keep three copies of each important file two of them on different external hard drives, stored in different locations, and one in the clond"

Here's a real-life example of how often you need to back up your computer from Jimmy, a wedding photographer at Plxelicions. He uses the 3-2-1 strategy to ensure his client's special memories are both in the cloud and on external hard drives so that they never get lost. "Before leaving a wedding reception, I immediately pull one of the two memory cards from my camera and store it in my wallet A backup of the images will literally follow me wherever I go, says Jimmy. " Then, as soon as I get home, a copy of the files will be transferred to my desktop so that before the sun rises again, I already have three copies of my client's images. After editing, copies of the final images are immediately uploaded onto his cloud storage, while duplicate sets are transferred to external hard drives, one of which is stored in a bank's safety deposit box. Having multiple backups provides peace of mind.

Your first computer back up may be a tedious (冗长乏味的) affair as all of your downloaded music, photos, and files get copied onto external hard drives and up to a cloud. But, that initial time and effort will save you from the dread of losing it all in a crash. From there, the ongoing back up process will become streamlined as additional files get copied to drives and backed up through automated methods.
16. According to the "3-2-1 backup strategy', we need to keep altogether          copies of our important files.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 6
17. What do we know about Jimmy?
A. He is a photographer.

B. He is a wedding planner.
C. He is one of Denis' friends
D. He works for Cloudberry Lab.
18. Where does Jimmy keep his client's images after editing them?
A. In the memory cards of his camera
B. In the memory cards in his wallet.
C. In his desktop computer.
D. In his cloud storage




19. What might people feel when they back up their files for the first time?
A. Peaceful
B. Fearful
C. Bored
D. Confident
20. What can we infer from the passage?
A. Hard drives crash frequently.
B. Few people back up their computers regularly.
C. The cloud is an unsafe place for your important files.
D. Internal hard drives are safer than external hard drives.

## 102. CADCB

## 103. Passage 53

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage
Social scientists believe that names influence personality, how we were perceived (认知) and even our physical appearances. In turn, our appearances impact how other people perceive us, which again affects how we feel and see ourselves. Psychologists believe there's a relationship between internals and externals that shapes us.

The researchers from Hebrew University in Jerusalem decided to test whether stereotypes (刻板印象) and labels have an effect on physical appearance. That is to say, they wanted to find out if the name a person is given at birth influences later physicality

The study hypothesized that this early label marks all those who bear the same name similarly, so much so that other people can match name to face based on expectation of how someone with a certain name is likely to look. In other words, name stereotypes show physically in facial appearance. The research team found that both people and computers could pick the right name for a given face with more accuracy than would result from chance. That means common ideas of how a person with a certain name would look were correct--- there was a "right" name for a type of face.

Face-name matching likely werks on many levels, the study suggests. Because we have shared ideas of what names mean, people with those names may grow into them by adapting expected behavior, facjal expressions, and looks, and others will also have certain expectations. Say your name is Rose. Social expectations may direct you to act womanly, smile gently, wear dresses, and grow your hair long. This is perhaps unconsciously expected more of a woman named for a flower than one who goes by Alex, a name that in the US is common for males and females. Alex may feel freer to bend gender stereotypes than Rose.
16. Part of the job of a psychologist might be to study ______.
A. how to improve people's behavior
B. how to change people's appearances
C. the relationship between mind and behavior
D. the relationship between knowledge and looks
17.The underlined word "hypothesized" in Paragraph Three probably means ______.

A. supposed
B. displayed
C. doubted
D. opposed
18. What does the example about the name of Roe and Ales indicate?
A. Men and women are affected differently by their mums.
B. A girl with a boy's name will not grow into a gentle woman.
C. There is little relationship between one's name and behavior.
D. Shared ideas of names may influence how we look and behave.
19.What is the author's attitude towards the study?
A. Pleased
B. Unbelieving
C. Surprised.
D. Objective.
20. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. A good name may bring good luck.
B. Your name might influence your appearance.

C. People name babies according to their appearance.
D. Some names are more proper fot women than others.

DADDB

## 104. Passage 54

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.
New research suggests that planting trees and other plants near factories could reduce pollution by almost one-third. The addition of plant life may even cost less and be more effective than technology, designed to cut pollution, a new study found the findings were reported in the publication Environmental Science & Technology. The lead author of the study was Bhavik Bakshi, a professor at the Ohio State University.

Bakshi and other researchers collected data about air pollution and plant life in 48 of the 50 American states. They studied public records from every state other than Alaska and Hawa. The study attempted to show how the vegetation (植被) could reduce the mast common pollutants (污染物) from industrial areas, including the production of energy from coal, oil and gas.

The research found that restoring vegetation to land cover could cut air pollutant levels an average of 27 percent in the areas studied. They also found that in 75 percent of the areas, it would cost less to use plants and trees to reduce air pollution than to add new air cleaning technology.

Bakshi said that nature-based methods could result in/win-win solutions that save money and are better for the environment. It found that only ghe prece of equipment was estimated to be more cost-effective than trees and plants. That device is ari industrial boiler.

The study did not identify which kirds of frees or plants would be best at reducing air pollution. But Bakshi said the kind of vegetation likely would make a difference in air quality and that further study is needed.

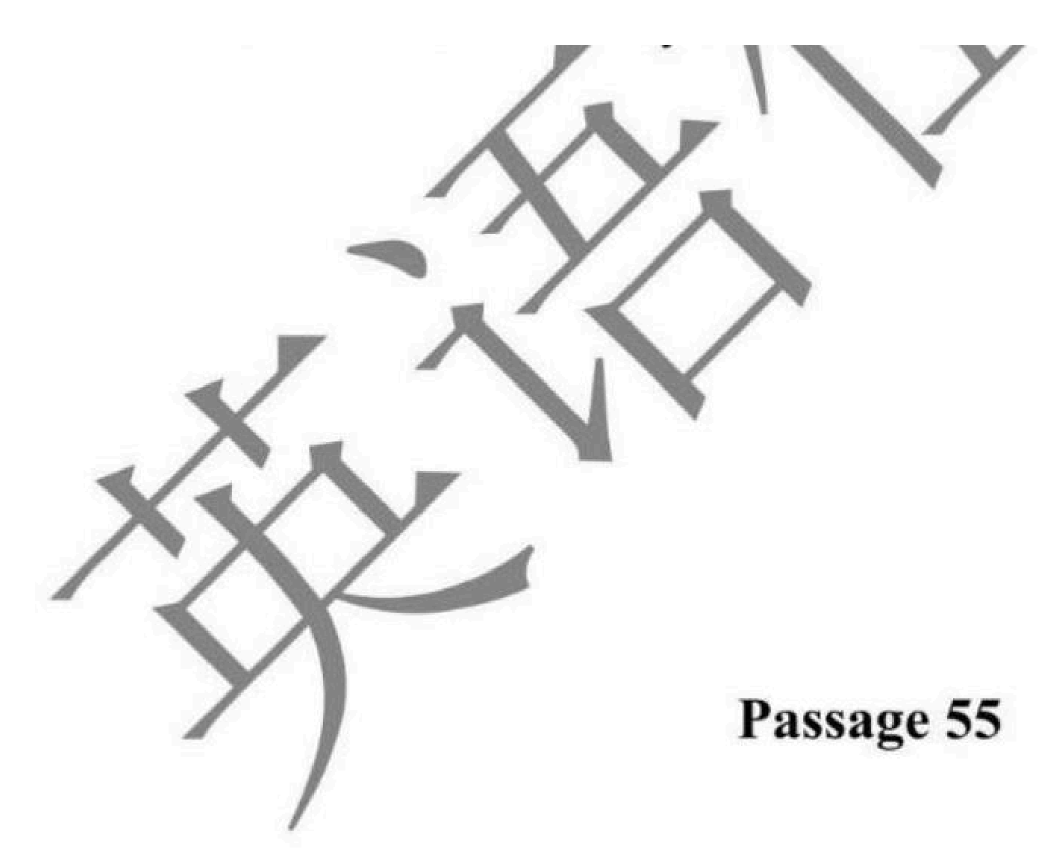
The researchers predicted that the addition of trees and plants could help lower air pollution levels incoth cifies and rural areas. However, success rates would differ widely depending on how much land is available and current air quality levels.
11.How did the researchers conduct the research?
A. They gave up the out-dated public records.
B. They gathered information on pollution and plants
C. They did experiments in the Ohio State University.
D. They studied data on technology in science journals.
12 .           could cut air pollutant levels.
A. Expanding rural areas
B. Developing Alaska and Hawaii
C. Producing more coal, oil and gas

D. Bringing back vegetation to land cover
13.What is more cost-effective than trees and plants?
A. New energy.
B. An industrial boiler.
C. The nature-based method

D. New cleaning technology
14. The underlined phrase "make a difference" in Paragraph Five probably means _____.
A. be effective
B. be productive
C. take place
D. stand out
15. What does the passage mainly tell us?
A. New technology can benefit the environment.
B. Air pollution has worsened in the United States.



C. Adding plant life cuts pollution and redaces cost.
D. Different trees contribute differently to the environment BDBAC




Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.
We may not be wearing them very much at the moment, but the story behind our most glamorous (迷人的) pair of high heels is likely much longer than any of us really realize.

Here is the tale of how a very male shoe came to become an iconic symbol of powerful femineity.

Originally dating back to 15 th century Persia, the very first high heels were made for highly practical purpose. An early pioneer of the cowboy boot style, a strong shoe with in-built heeled sole (鞋底), allowed horsemen to more easily secure their feet in stirrups (马镫),creating a much more comfortable ride.

Owing horses meant wealth, and so owning a pair of proper riding boots was a real symbol of power and influence. As soldiers began to travel on Persian King's orders to forge a relationship with other influential foreign leaders, word of heeled boots spread across Europe and they became the desirable look for both sport and leisure.

By the mid 18th century, the male interest in heels had waned, mostly because of their increasing feminization. Though women such as Queen Elizabeth I had first adopted heels in order to imitate some of the authority of male leaders, women's shoes had become significantly more decorative thanks to the invention of the sewing machine, which allowed for much greater variety in the joining of sole and upper.

The 18 th century is also when high heels first beganto hāve "sexy" meaning. In early French postcards from this era, women often wore little except for an elegant pair of heels promoting the feminine charm that would lead smoothly into ghe giamour girls of the Second World War.
16. Which is true of high heels?
A. They used to be a male symbol

B. They have become less feminine.
C. They are worn for practical purpose
D. They tended to tepresent neither gender.
17. When were high beels invented?
A. In the 16 th Century
B. In the 17 th Century
C. In the 18th Century
D. In the 15 th Century
18. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word "forge" in Para. 4?
A. Affect
B. Change
C. Establish

## 105. Destroy

19. Which can best describe men's interest in high heels in the mid-18th century?
    A. Became obvious
    B. Disappeared
    C. Remained steady
    D. Decreased
20. What is the main idea of the passage?
    A. The design of high heels
    B. The history of high heels
    C. The meaning of high heels
    D. The importance of high heels

## 106. ADCDB

Questions 11 to 15 ape based on the following passage.
Birds may not be so bird-brained after all. A study of Japanese tits has shown they can "speak is phrases", an ability previously thought to be unique to humans.

Displaying talents that may force us to change our traditional concepts of human superiority, Japanese tits could produce a "scan the surroundings for danger" call and then add a "come here" sound onto the end and, in effect reading the phrase "come here and scan for danger."

Dr. David Wheateraft, one of the co-authors of the study, said this was the first known example of untrained wild animals using "compositional syntax", when two calls with independent meaning are combined to create something with a new meaning.

The study published yesterday in the journal Nature Communication raises further questions about just how superior human language abilities really are.
Homo Sapiens (智人) has long been regarded as the only species capable of language, with its potential of convey endless variations of meaning, such as fixed alarm calls or a particular learned song.

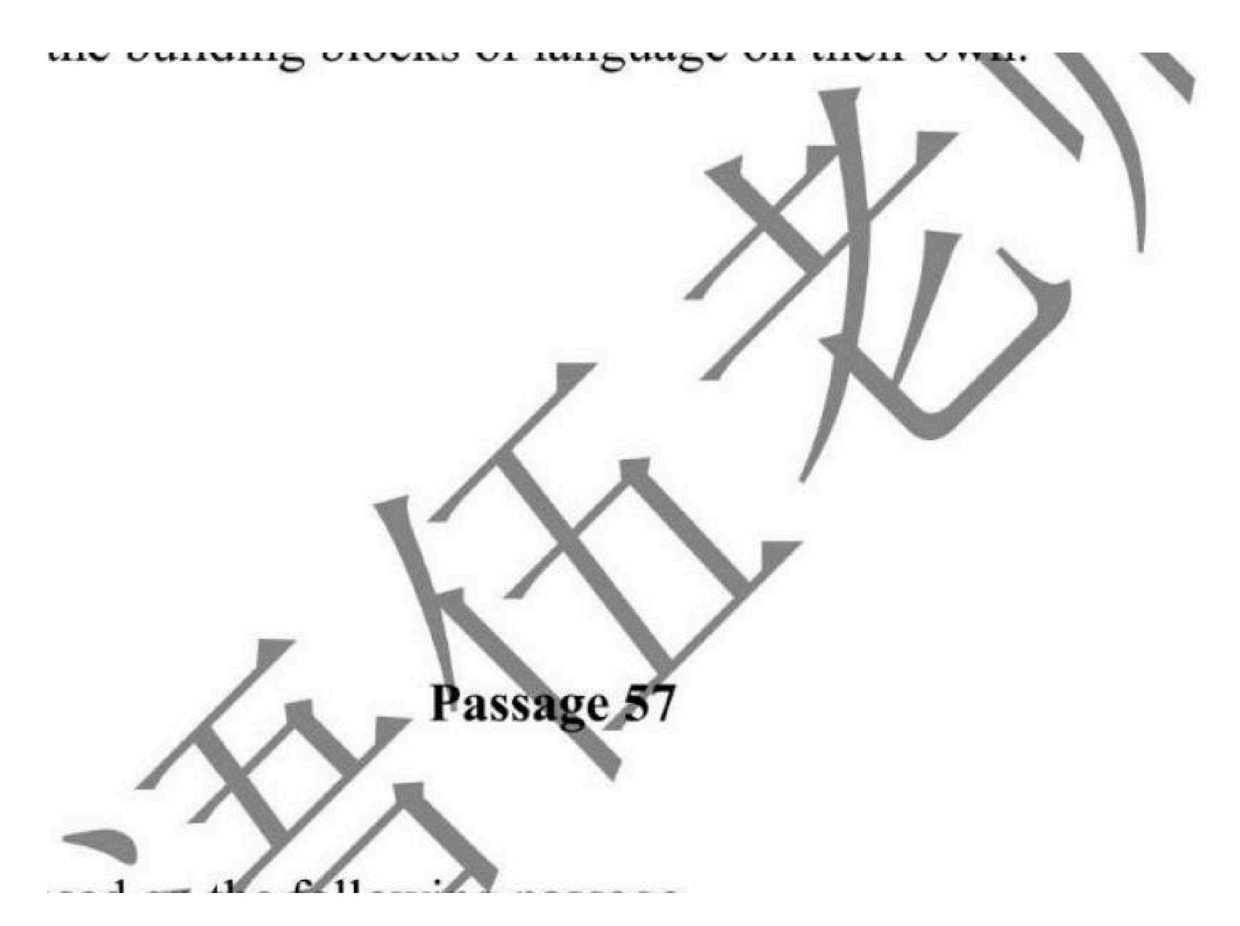
However. Dr. Wheatcraft said that scientists were now newly finding more and more examples of how other animals shared what were once considered unique human language abilities.

We used to think that "referential communication"-- where words mean certain things-was unique to humans. Then in the 1980s we found monkeys have different kinds of alarm calls for different predators.

Now it's been shown in a wide range of species including chicken. which use different sounds to distinguish between air and ground predators, and in Japanese tits, which have different calls for "crow" and "snake" Parrots and dolphins had all been trained to respond to combined phrase she said, "but the wild Japanese great tits were the first to have been shown to "use" these building blocks of language on their own.?"
11. Which is the best title of the passage?
A. Birds can create phrase
B. Speaking is unique to fitmans
C. Animals can be tranned to use phrase
D. Scanning for danger is limited to birds.
12. Which species was found known to produce phrase untrained according to Dr. Wheatcraft?
A. Parrots.
B. Dolphins.
C. Monkeys.
D. Tits.
13. Which is close in meaning to the underline word "predators' in Para. 7?
A. Followers.
B. Attackers.
C. Victims.

D. Survivors.
14. Which of the following is true of Homo sapiens?
A. It cannot learn a particular song
B. It can produce certain alarm calls
C. It cannot convey variations of meaning
D. It is the only species to master a language
15. In what aspect is monkeys, chickens and the Japanese tits similar?
A. They can produce a "scan for danger' call.
B. They are trained to respond to combined phrase
C. They can make different alarm calls for different predators
D. They are able to use the building blocks of language on their own.

CDBBC




Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.
Too much stress is bad for your body and soul. Fortunately, even when you can not change a successful situation, you have some control over the way you deal with it.

What is stress? Your body is on the alert, telling you something's wrong and you need to fix it. Stress can cause your endocrine system to produce certain hormones that weaken immune system, damage the heart and blood vessels, and increase chances of colds and other illnesses.

Stress also harms your mind. Stress makes people irritable: They may feel extreme anxiety and lose their ability to concentrate. They may also experience sleeplessness, have an upset stomach, and suffer from headaches and tiredness.

Luckily there are various relaxation techniques to relieve stress.
Relaxation through meditation has been proven to relieve stress. Sit in a comfortable position where you wont be disturbed. Close your eyes. Choose a word or phrase to focus on- "its ok," for example. As you concentrate on breathing, repeat the phrase each time you breathe out. If you get distracted by other thoughts, gently put them out of your mind and return to your phrase. Continue for over 10 minutes. Practice at least once a day.

Do time-travel exercise. When you feel stressed, remember something you felt, just as tense about a year ago. How important does it seem today? Now try to project a year into the future and look back on your present trouble. Chances are that your "leap forward in time" will give you a better viewpoint on what you are going through.
6 . What harm can stress do to your body?
A. Annoying you easily.
B. Making you feel anxious.

C. Causing you to suffer from sleeplessness.
D. Increasing the possibility of catching colds.
7. What does the underlined word "meditation' Para. 5 mean?
A. A religious practice
B. Thinking peacefully
C. Center medical treatment
D. Having hot baths regutarly
8. How should you deal with the other thoughts when you are distracted by them?
A. Depend upon then.
B. Look down upon them.
C. Pay no attention to them.
D. Attach importance to them.
9. What is the benefit of a time-travel exercise?
A. Helping you to forget about the past
B. Allowing you to look back on your past
C. Making you feel hopeful about the future.
D. Enabling you to view your current trouble better.
10. What is the author's attitude towards the fight against stress?

A. Optimistic
B. Doubtful
C. Neutral
D. Ironic

## 107. DBCDA

## 108. Passage 58

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.
American students had been learning from home for more than a year during the pandemic (全球疫情). When they returned to in-person learning, teachers began to see more behavioral problems.

Sarah Potpinka is an art teacher She said, "Coming back into the building a lot of kids fell out of the good habits they had buil up in previous years." She saw more fights and arguments among students. Some refused to wear the required face coverings. Other students broke school rules by leaving in the middle of class to meet up with friends.

Obviously throughout this pandemic, the students spent a lot of time at home and because of that they lack in those social skills said Danielle Trejo. She is a school counselor (FAM) in Austin, Texas.

Bad behavior among students is part of what experts are calling a mental health crisis among children. Childhood depression is also a serious problem. A group of mental health organizations says that one in three students reported feeling lonely or hopeless. Half of all mental illness appears by the age of 14 but few students get the services they need.

Richard Douglas is a school psychologist at Putnam High School with over 30 years of experience. He feels school officials provide enough support to deal with the crisis at Prsum.

For the school of around just 250 students, there is also a counselor, social worker, and two recently hired interventionists. Interventionists help identify learning and behavioral problems among students.

But many school systems around the U.S. say they need more psychologists and counselors. The Hopeful Futures Campaign report says most American states do not provide enough resources for mental health support in schools

Only Idaho and the District of Columbia go beyond the nationally recommended number of one psychologist for every 500 students. In some states, including West Virginia. Missouri, Texas and Georgia, there is only one school psychologist for over 4,000 students.
6. Teachers began to notice more behavioral problems ______.
A. when students began learning from home during the pandemic
B. when students tried to seek help from a psychologist
C. when students came back to learn face to face
D. when students felt lonely
7. Which of the following is considered good behavior for students according to the passage?
A. Having fights and arguments
B. Wearing the required face coverings.
C. Helping those who suffer from 1 pneliness
D. Leaving in the midale of class to meet up with friends
8. What is the role of intervention according to the passage?
A. To offer students financial support.
B. To keep students engaged in schoolwork
C. To give medical help to students who have mental illness
D. To help find out students' learning and behavioral problems.
9. How many psychologists are needed for 4,000 students according to the nationally recommended number?
A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 10
10 . What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to improve in-person learning
B. How to protect oneself during pandemic
C. How to deal with mental health crisis in schools
D. How to identify students' mental health problems

## 109. CBDCC

## 110. Passage 59

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.
When I was young, my family was so poor that we eyen picked wild vegetables to eat. I started playing soccer at primary school, but I quit after several months because my grandmother was worried we wouldn't be able to afford treatment if I got injured. My PE teacher visited my family to persuade me to eontinue because he thought I was a good

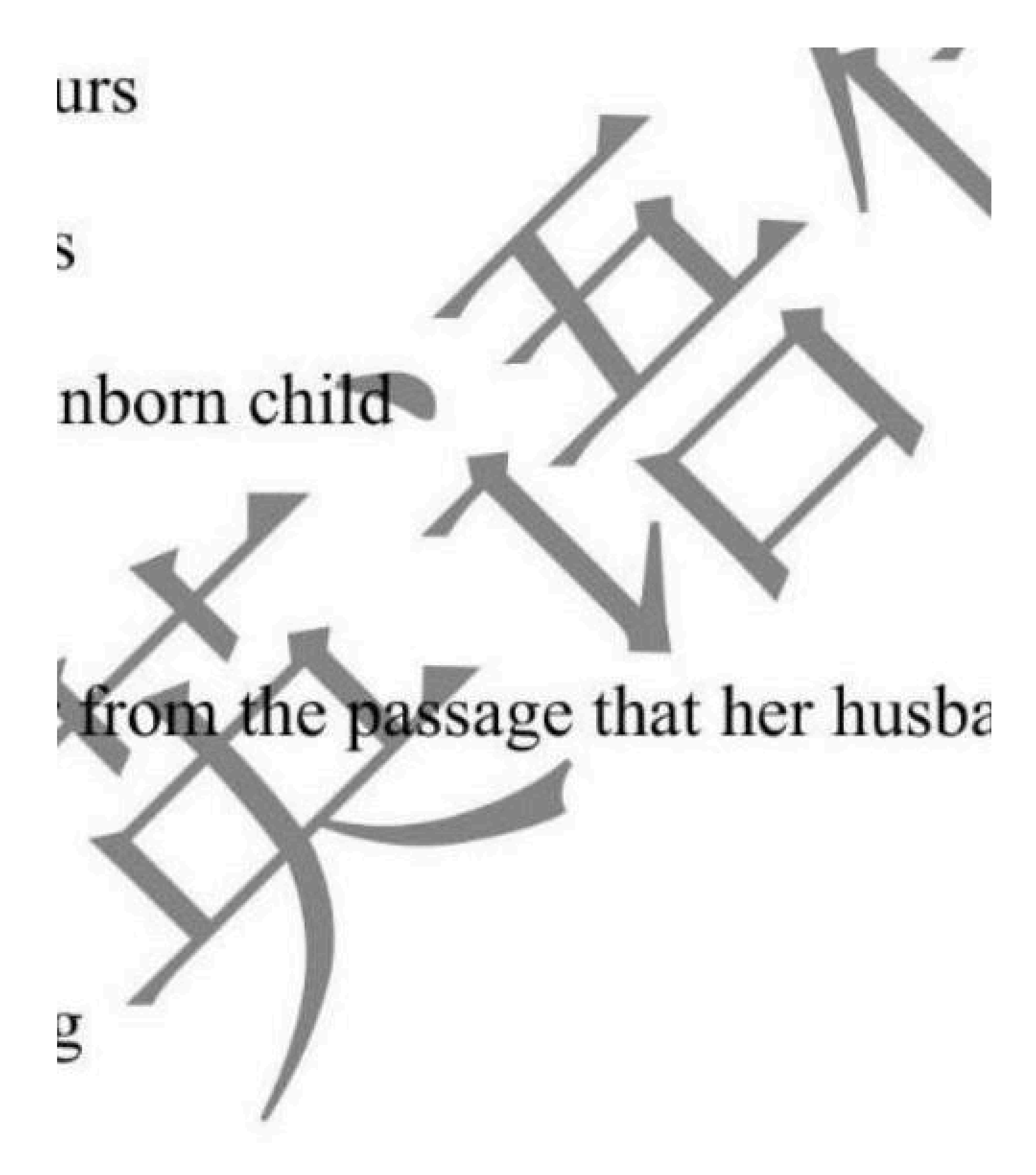
player. He even bought me a bike to ride to the training venue. Eventually, my mom agreed. I became a professional playep on the provincial women's team based in Guangzhou, Guangdong province. Although I flew allover the country for games, I was a new member, so I had few opportunities to get on the field. When I was 25 , I chose to leave.

I used to sell clothes, watches and property. I wanted to be a teacher, so I regretted not finishing college. However, I got my bachelor's in 2020 and am now a PE teacher at a primary school. I also have a 13-year-old daughter. Except for during my pregnancy, I always played soccer. A month after giving birth to my daughter, my mother and I took the baby to watch the others' play. At the field, I couldn't help but put on some boots and join them. My mom told me not to run, so I said I'd just kick the ball for a while.

My husband supports me playing the sport. He practices with me and helps me analyze tactics (战术) after games. Last year, when I was competing in the National Games, he told netizens that one of the players was his wife while watching a live stream ( 直播) of the game on social media.

The games last year saw the best result of my soccer career. Now, I want to teach my students about the sport's spirit of unity and not giving up.

1. Who persuaded her to continue her soccer training?
   A. Her PE teacher
   C. Her mom
   B. Her grandmother
   D. Her husband
2. Why did I choose to leave the provincial women's team?
   A. Because I felt tired.
   B. Because I wanted to have a baby.
   C. Because I wanted to go to college.
   D. Because I didn't have enough chances to play games.
3. What does the underlined word "pregnancy in Paragraph 3 mean?
   A. Working hours
   B. School years
   C. Having an unborn chitd
   D. Holiday
4. We can infer trom the passage that her husband's attitude toward her soccer career is ______.
   A. respectful
   B. disapproving




C. disliking
D. supportive
5. What does she want to teach her students now?
A. History of soccer
B. Spirit of soccer
C. Tactics of a soccer game
D. Knowledge about soccer

## 111. Passage 60

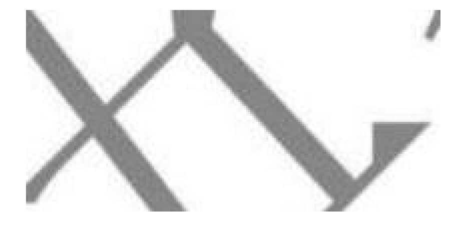
Distinctive handmade products showing Chinese culture and art have proved popular at the 2023 China Cross-Border E-Commerce Trade Fair( 中国跨境电商交易会)that opened on march 18 in Fuzhou, east China 's Fujian Province.

Handmade items have been a very popular category in cross-bordere-commerce trade and there is a rise in the interest in Chinese cultural items overseas, says Huang Chaoying, head

of communication work with the three-day fair.

We've attracted more than 100 handmade enterprises to the fair this year," Huang says. "A considerable number of items carry Chinese cultural messages, he adds.
Dou Weiyong with Fuyue Daily Necessities Manufacturing Co, based in Shaowu, Fujian Province has been contacted by pany international buyers.
"Many international buyers, especially those from Europe have shown great interest in our bamboo products, Dou says. It is the second time he has joined the fair.
"We have three booths(摊位) exhibiting our products this year, as opposed to just one we had last year, and we have also increased the varieties of our products,'says Dou. Zhang Bin from Beijing Meida Technology Co. was also surrounded by visitors at the fair asking about details of the delicate works featuring the country's palatial art(宫廷艺术)from the Ming(13681644)and Qing( 1644-1911) dynasties.
"We joined the fair to have a try, and the feedback has been very positive." Zhang says "Next, we will bring more products featuring traditional Chinese culture and related elements to the overseas market" Zhang says.
1.What products were shown at the 2023 China Cross-Border E-Commerce Trade Fair?
A. Imported products.
B. Handmade products

C. Technological products
D. Mass-produced products
2. Which is true about handmade items in cross-border e-commerce trade according to Huang Chaoying?
A. They are as popular as before
B. There are not enough booths for them
C. Fewer enterprises are interested in them
D. Fewer international buyers show interest in them
3. What was featured in the delicate works presented by Beijing Meida Technology Co.?
A. Folk art.
B. Palatial art.
C. Modern art
D. Religious art
4. What does Beijing Meida Technology Co.plan to do at the next trade fair?
A. To reduce its supply of bamboo products
B. To maintain its supply of handmade items
C. To withdraw its supply of handenade ittems
D. To increase its supply of prodyets earrying Chinese cultural messages
5. What is the author's attitude towards the handmade products?
A. Positive.
B. Negative.
C. Critical



D. Indifferent

1.[答案]B.Handmade products.
2.[答案] A.They are as popular as before
3.[答案]B.Palatialart.
4.[答案] D. To increase its supply of products carrying Chinese cultural messages
5.[答案]A.Positive.

## 112. Passage 61

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.
When you prepare a speech, you should remember that there is no way to satisfy the needs of all the listeners. Audiences, large or small, are complex and have differentrequirements when receiving and digesting information, which needs to be considered at the planning stage of your presentation.

Adapting your speech based on your audiences' size should be one of your first action points. Larger audiences often have little or no audience participation (参与), so you need to ensure that your speech is long enough to fill the time required. It's also much harder to get the attention of a larger group of people, so your tone and body language are more important than ever and maintaining eye contact with as many individuals around the room is necessary to keep them involved. For smaller audiences, they are more relaxed and often have more opportunities to take part in a conversation. This means you'll need to have time for questions or comments throughout the speech.

The second difficuly to experience in making a speech is that you naturally have lots of different types of people in the room that learn and take in information in many different ways. Generally speaking, there are 4 different ways in which people learn: watching, listening, reading, and writing. By including elements of each learning style, your speech will engage more of your audience.

Another way in which you'll need to adapt your speech is whether you are talking toother experts in the same field, or to beginners or an audience with limited knowledge about the topic. The most effective way to do this is to create two versions (版) of your speech that have quite different content. Otherwise, both experts and beginners may lose interest.

No matter how much you prepare and adapt your content, you may find yourself in a situation where you are losing audience engagement during your speech. It's necessary that you read and act on such signals.
16. What should you consider when you plan your presentation?
A. The size of the audience.
B. The way of making a speech
C. The body language you will use
D. The audiences' different requirements about information.
17. Which of the following should you NOT do when giving a speech to a large audience?
A. Prepare a speech long enough.
B. Pay attention to your tone and body language.
C. Ask the audience as many questions as possible.
D. Try to maintain eye contact with as many people as possible
18. What should you do to enable a small audience to participate in à speech?
A. Use your body language
B. Make the speech more formal.

C. Maintain eye contact with them
D. Give them time to ask questions or muake comments
19. What should you do when you find the listeners are no longer interested in the speech?
A. End the speech.
B. Adapt the speech.
C. Continue the speech
D. Ignore audiences' response
20. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. A good speaker should adapt to different audiences
B. A good speaker can satisfy the needs of all the audiences
C. A good speaker can always get the attention of audiences
D. A good speaker should prepare the same information.

## 113. DCDBA

## 114. Passage 62

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:
Imagine there is a small fire in your kitchen, Your fire alarm goes off, warning everyone nearby about the danger, Someone calls 911 . You try to put the fire out yourself-maybe you even have a fire extinguisher (灭火器)in the kitchen. If that does not work, you know how to safely leave. By the time you get outside, a fire truck is already pulling up. Firefighters use the hydrant (消防) in front of your house to extinguish the fire before any of your neighbors' homes are ever at risk of catching fire.

We need to prepare to fight disease outbreaks just as we prepare to fight fires. If a fire is left to bum out of control, it becomes a threat not only to one home but to an entire community. The same is true for infectious (传染的) diseases, except on a much bigger scale. As we know all too well from Covid-19, an outbreak in one town canquickly spread across an entire country and then around the world.

When the World Health Organization/first described Covid-19 as a pandemic just over three years ago, it marked a collective failure to prepare for pandemics, despite many warnings. And I worry that we are making the samelmistake again. The world has not done as much to get ready for the next pandenic as I had hoped. But it is not too late to stop history from repeating itself. The world needs a well-funded system that is read to act immediately when danger appears. We need a fire department for pandemics.

I am optimistic about a network called the Global Health Emergency Corps (全球卫生应急联盟) that the WHO and its partners are building. This network of the world's top health emergency leaders will work together to get ready for the next pandemic. Just as firefighters run drills to practice responding to a fire, the Emergency Corps plans to run drills to practice for outbreaks. The exercises will make sure that everyone, governments, health care providers, emergency health workers-knows what to do when a potential outbreak appears.
16. What is the relationship between pandemics and fires according to the author?
A. Pandemics are not as dangerous as fires
B. Fires are easier to control than pandemics
C. Both can quickly spread across an entire country

D. Both pose a threat to a community if left uncontrolled
17. As for pandemics, the author is worried that
A. they are not dangerous than fires
B. firefighters are not trained to respond to them
C. the world is not doing enough to prepare for them
D. the Global Health Emergency Corps will not be successful
18. What is the Global Health Emergency Corps?
A. An organization that provides funding for medical research.
B. A program to train firefighters to respond to health emergencies C.A new technology launched by WHO to extinguish fires more effficiently
D. A network of top health emergency leaders preparing for the next pandemic
19. What is the purpose of running drill for outbreaks?
A. To ensure everyone knows what to do.
B. To ask people to take health measures.
C. To find an effective cure for pandemics
D. To test fire extinguishers in case of a fire
20. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. We should always have fire extinguisher in our kitchen
B. Covid-19 was notdescribed as a pandemic over three years ago
C. The world needs to prepare for pandemics as we prepare for fires
D. Firefighters shouldwork together with health care providers during pandemics
16. [答案]D.Both pose threat to a community if left uncontrolled
17.[答案] C.the world is not doing enough to prepare for them.
18.[答案] D.A network of top health emergency leaders preparing for the next pandemics.
19.[答案] A.To ensure ensure everyone knows what to do
20.[答案] C. The world needs to prepare for pandemics as we prepare for fires.

## 115. Passage 63

## 116. Why do We Need Music?

Humans, on average, spend a fifth of their waking lives listening to music. Why is it so important to us? Valorie Salimpoor, a neuroscientist at Montreal's McGill University, has researched the effects of music on the brain. She believes that the answer lies in music's ability to stimulate us both emotionally and intellectually.

On an emotional level, music has the power to excite or soothe us, and it can do this more effectively than any other way humans have come up with so far. Think how a rousing national anthem at the Olympic Games can give you goosebumps or how a lullaby can stop tears or help babies to sleep.

Music produces emotions that we immediately feel and understand, but that we find difficult to explain. Why, for example, do we like listening to sad songs when we have experienced loss or are feeling down? You would imagine they would make us feel even more unhappy. But actually, sad musid seems to help us regulate negative feelings and even lift us out of them. Some people say the reason for this is a sense that someone else is sharing our loss; others say we are comforted by knowing that someone is suffering more than we are. But no one really knows the answer.

Music's emotional power also comes from the fact that it can make a verbal message stronger. Rap and hy-hop begin in America as songs with a social message--they described life for people who lacked the same opportunities as the rich. These parts of the world, rap music is a powerful tool for expressing the injustice that people in poor communities feel.

On an intellectual level, Salimpoor says that music challenges our brains to understand certain systems and patterns. Just as with languages, music has patterns that are culturally specific. Western pop music, for instance, follows very different patterns to traditional Chinese music. But when we figure out how a new system works--in other words, when we "understand" the music and are able to predict the direction it will take--we find this intellectually rewarding. We experience exactly the same satisfaction when we begin to understand a new language and
its patterns. Interestingly, says Salimpoor, we enjoy new music most when it moves in an unpredictable, but still understandable, direction. In that situation, she says, "We've made a kind of intellectual conquest."

Humans have various needs -- physical, emotional, and psychological -- and while music may no fulfill the first, it clearly plays an important role in satisfying the others. You probably didn't think of this when you first heard your favorite songs, but perhaps it explains why you have listened to it so often since.

16. According to this passage, why is music so important?

A. Music can excite our emotions.

B. Music can improve our intelligence.

C. Music can benefit our feelings and intelligence.

D. Music can satisfy our emotional physical needs.

17. A lullaby can help babies because ithas the power to          .

A. excite them

B. soothe them

C. inspire them



D. enoturage them

18. The reason yhy sad music regulate negative feeling is ____.
A. that it helps us feel someone is sharing our sadness
B. that it handles bad emotions and gets us out of them
C. that it makes us know that others suffer too
D. still a mystery to us all
19. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. Music can express injustice.
B. Music satisfies some human needs.

C. Music can predict the intellectual direction.
D. Music can make a verbal message more powerful.
20. In what way does music resemble language according to Valarie Salimpoor?
A. Both have specific cultural patterns.
B. Both are not understandable.
C. Both are interesting.
D. Both have unpredictable direction.

## 117. CBDCA




## Passage 64

# Combating Drought in Rural Africa

Droughts frequently put millions of people at risk of food insecurity in central Kenya. The area is so dry that it cannot support agricultural crops. There are few permanent rivers, and the seasonal waterways caused by flood waters in the rainy months disrupt transport across the region. The people of this area mainly live off the cattle. Droughts can quickly kill off their animals, which eliminates their main source of income. Finally, because the area is so vast, infrastructure is under-developed, so access to the population is difficult.

When drought is predicted in central Kenya, it is important to employ short-term preventative measures and be prepared to respond to it as quickly as possible in order to minimize casualties. One such measure is recycling water. Recycled water, from the washing of clothes for example, can be given to animals and used to irrigate land. To do this on a regional
level in central Kenya would only cost about $100, 000 per year, which is relatively costeffective. This water cannot be drunk by people, however. Once drought strikes, the most important response is to transport bottles of drinking water into the drought area. This can be done quickly(within one week), but it is quite expensive. In addition, since drought also often kills animals and crops, it is also vital to bring food to prevent people from starving.

Drought tends to reoccur in the same central areas of Kenya, so long term solutions are also necessary. The authorities need to monitor droughts and gather relevant data. As they are already being paid for their government jobs, this should not add any extra costs to the national budget. The data can then be used for appropriate planning at the local and national levels. This part costs more, as it involves developing irrigation systems for farming communities, or building canals and dams to benefit villages and cities. On a wider seale, desatination plants, which remove salt from sea water, also make drinking water available, but at a much higher cost of about seven to ten million dollars. These plants cap take yeats to construct before they are running efficiently-perhaps as long as fiye years. Additionally, harvesting rainwater lets communities collect and store any rain which does fall. This is less costly, but it depends on the rainfall in the area. Sometimes Kenyans have to wait months for a rainfall.

The majority of these stralegies are undoubtedly expensive and may only be affordable for richer countries, which have the techoology and expertise to predict and plan for drought more effectively. Pooren countries, on the other hand, are generally unable to afford long-term solutions, and may have to rely on international support and charity in the short term. Lack of education and under-developed infrastructure may also hamper some of these projects.

21. Why are the people of central Kenya most at risk of drought?
A. Their way of life means that they need to use a lot of water.
B. The area experiences low annual rainfall.
C. They keep too many cattle in vast under-developed areas.
D. There are only seasonal waterways in that area.
22. Short-term solutions for drought in Kenya include _____.
A. Transporting bottles of water

B. Bringing in food
C. Recycling water
D. All of the above
23. Which one of he following is NOT a long-term strategy?
A. Transferring data.
B. Building dams.
C. Storing rain water.
D. Desalinating sea water.
24. In dealing with drought, what issue does the writer think is important to focus on?
A. The moral challenges.
B. The community issue.
C. The financial issue.
D. The international education.
25. Which paragraph mentions that the government staff can do more without extra costs to ease the drought?
A. The first paragraph
B. The second paragraph

C. The third paragraph

D. The fourth paragraph




Passage 65

In today's ever-changing global landscape, most of us recognize the importance of preserving our own unique cultural heritage. But what do we save? A magnificent building which is under threat? A historical part of a city? An important work of art? All of these are significant, but what about our songs, stories, ceremonies and traditional practices? These intangible aspects of our culture can be just as meaningful as anything we build or create. Shouldn't they also be preserved for future generations to experience and enjoy?

The answer, according to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), is yes. That is why in 2008 it published its first Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) list. You may already know of UNESCO's famous list of World Heritage Sites, consisting of places selected for special protection because of their value to the world, such as the Pyramids of Giza in Egypt or the Great Barrier Reef in Australia However, the ICH list is different. Its purpose is to record living customs and traditions which are endangered by globalization. These include languages and spoken traditions (such às storytelling and poetry), performing arts, traditional crafts and local knowledge and beliefs.

Today, there are more than 400 customs and traditions on the ICH list. Two recent entries show us just how rich and varies are the practices selected for protection. The culture of the Jeju Haenyeo, the woman divers of Jejū Island in South Korea, was added to the list in 2016. These amazing women dive 10 meters under the sea to get food - without the use of breathing equipment. They do this for up to sever hours a day, 90 days of the year, holding their breath about one minute every dive. Knowledge about diving practices is passed down from generation to generation within families. Yet today, most of the divers are in their 60 s, 70 s or 80 s . As they have become older, younger women have not stepped in to take their place, meaning the practice is in danger of disappearing.

Another cultural practice added to the ICH list in the same year is falconry (驯鹰术). This is the ancient custom of hunting with trained birds of prey, such as falcons and hawks. Regarded as both an art form and a sport, it requires years of training and discipline. Falconry is practised around the world from France to Mongolia to the United Arab Emirates, which is home to the world's first falcon hospital and each year hosts a falcon "beauty contest". Sadly, falconry is now threatened by the growth of cities and the loss of natural habitats. There are tears that the practice may disappear unless efforts to preserve it are successful.

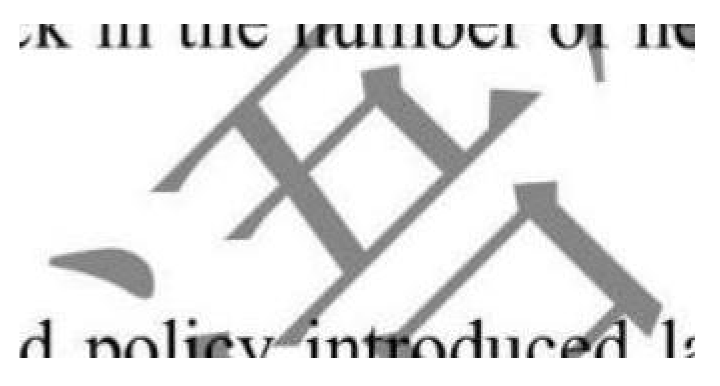
Both Jeju Haenyeo and falconry illustrate the tremendous range of cultural practices which the ICH list was created to preserve. And yet, while most of us would agree that UNESCO's efforts are valuable, I find myself questioning the fairness and usefulness of the ICH list. Why are some customs and practices included while others are not? Who decides this? Does inclusion on the list make a difference in the long term? In this age of rapid globalization, when fewer young people are interested in learning about the customs of their ancestors, it may already be too late to preserve much of our diverse and precious culturatheritage. But for the benefit of future generations, I believe we must never stop trying
36. Which of the following is correct according to the text?
A. A historical building is an example of intangible cultural heritage.
B. A traditional song belong to tangible aspects of cultare.
C. Intangible aspects of our culture should be kept for futare use.
D. What we build or create now is more significant than intangible cultural heritage.
37. The ICH list is different from that of World Heriage sites in that .
A. it highlights the damaging role of globalization.
B. it includes famous places of great value to the world.
C. it lays more emphasis on the history of language, arts, and crafts, etc.
D. it aims to record threatened traditions and customs.
38. What is not the reason why some intangible traditions are dying out?
A. Falconry is dying because of the expansion of cities.
B. Diving on Jeju Island is disappearing because current divers are getting old.
C. Falconry takes a lot of time to practice and discipline.
D. Knowledge about diving on Jeju Island is difficult to be passed down in cities.
39. Why does the author question the list of the ICH? Because .
A. she thinks that the most practices should be excluded.
B. the list is decided by authorities
C. she wonders whether the list is fair and useful

D. the list will not attract young people.
40. What do you think the author will agree with ?
A. Knowledge about cultural heritage should be passed down within families.
B. It is important to preserve our cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible.
C. Globalization makes it possible to preserve cultural heritage.
D. Today more young people are interested in their ancestors' customs.

## 118. CDCCB

Passage 66

China's birth rate has been falling since 2016-for example, 12 million new births were recorded in 2020, but the number is expected to drop below 10 million in 2021 despite a series of pronatalist policies taken by the government. And althøugh the two-child policy introduced in 2016 caused an uptick in the number of newborns, it failed to reverse the falling birth rate trend.



Can the three-child policy introduced last year succeed where earlier favorable family planning policies failed?

The picture doesn't look good, though. China's birth rate in 2020 declined to 1.3 percent, far lower than the replacement rate of 2.1 , according to the seventh national census results. Since the population of women of childbearing age in China has reached its peak, it will continue to decline.

From the perspective of economics, having children is essentially an economic decision. The costs and benefits of having a child play a key role in such families' decision.

As for benefits, children carry on the family name and can help strengthen the bond between a man and a woman. And having children gives an assurance to parents that they will have someone to take care of them when they get old.

When it comes to costs, women have to endure physical and mental stress to give birth and bring up children. Childbirth is painful and, in extreme cases, could be fatal. Also, new mothers, in general, find it difficult to adjust family and work life. Plus, having children also means additional expenses and in some cases eutting costs to provide good education for the children, as well as dedicating huge amounts of time to bringing them up.

Apparently, people tend to have more children if there are more benefits and fewer children if the costs outweigh the benefits. That most couples today prefer to have just one child means there are more costs than benefits of having more children.

Besides, with the improvement of the pension system in China, elderly people today depend less on their offspring, and thanks to the continuous increase in the number of welleducated and financially independent women, quite a few young women consider marriage more of an option than a necessity. These factors have also played a role in the decline in the birth rate.

Moreover, because of the shortage of quality edueation and good schools, parents have to spend large amounts of money and time to ensere their children get admitted to good schools and colleges so they can get quality education, leading to frequent arguments and conflicts in families, and prompting many couples not to have a second, let alone a third, child. The stress and tension of parents infect chideren. And stress and unhappiness could undermine the mental health of a child.

To address these problems, especially to reduce the education burden of students, and by default their parents, the government introduced some policies, including the "double reduction" policy, recently.

High housing priges are also discouraging many young couples from having children. Cities and towns where housing prices are relatively low usually have higher fertility rates around the world.

More importantly, in most cases, women still shoulder most of the responsibilities of bringing up a child, and experts and surveys say women usually find themselves at a disadvantage at the workplace after giving birth.

In Denmark, an advanced economy, for example, working mothers get lower salaries compared with men even 20 years after giving birth despite having the same education level
and years of experience. While a longer paid maternity leave may protect women from being dismissed or demoted, such women are still ignored when it comes to promotion and increments. In fact, studies show that a longer paid maternity leave has little effect on boosting the fertility rate if women are more concerned about their career prospects.

But there is no need to be over-pessimistic. Children still play an indispensable role in a family, and despite the improving social services, many grown-up children still take care of their aged parents.

Apart from improving education quality and reining in housing prices, however, the government should also take measures to meet the real needs of working mothers, in order to boost the birth rate. For instance, establishing more day childcare centers can free working mothers of the responsibility of taking care of children by neglecting their iobs.

In East Asia, the low fertility rate is largely attributed to womens lower position in the family. Many women are tired of rushing back and forth between work and housework, while men are rarely extending a helping hand. So they have decided not to marry, and if they marry, not to have children. Thus men have to shoutder their part of the social and familial responsibilities to promote gender equality. It will not only promote domestic harmony but also help increase the fertility rate,
11. What does the underlined yord "uptick" in Paragraph one mean?
A. A small increase.
B. A small decrease
C. A great increase,
D. A great decrease.
12. Which of the following is NOT the benefit of having a child in a family?
A. Carrying on the family name.
B. Helping strengthen the bond between a man and a woman.
C. Giving an assurance to parents.
D. Preventing parents from getting old.
13. Why do women hesitate to give birth?
A. Because they have no time to bring up children.

B. Because they don't like children.
C. Because they have to dedicate more time and money, as well as endure physical and mental stress.
D. Because they are afraid that there is no good education for the children.
14. What may women encounter in the workplace after giving birth?
A. They will get lower salaries.
B. They will be dismissed.
C. They will get promotion.

D. They will get increments.
15. If men shoulder their part of the social and familial responsifilities, which is likely to happen?
A. Helping decrease the fertility rate.
B. Causing domestic disharmony.
C. Promoting the fertility rate.
D. Lowering women's position.
11. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A 题干大意是：第一段中画线单词"uptick"是什么意思？根据第一段最后一句"Andalthough the two-child policy introduced in 2016 caused an uptick in the number of newborns, it failed to reverse the falling birth rate trend. "可知，尽管 2016 年推出的二孩政策导致新生儿数量少幅增加, 但未能扭转出生率下降的趋势。由此可推知, uptick 应与 falling (下降) 表达的意思相反, 且结合句中的 failed to reverse (未能扭转) 可知, uptick 意为"小幅增加", A 项（小幅增加）与其意思相同。故选 A。

## 119. 2. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】 D 题干大意是：下列哪一项不是家庭中有孩子的好处？根据第五段内容可知，孩子可以延续家族的姓氏, 并有助于加强男女之间的关系, 有了孩子, 父母就有了一个保证, 当他们老了, 会有人来照顾他们。因此, A、B、C 三项均为家庭中有孩子的好处, D 项（防止父母变老）在文中并未提及。故选 D。
13. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 题干大意是：为什么女性会犹豫要不要生孩子？根据第六段第一句"When it comes tocosts, women have to endure physical and mental stress to give birth and bring up children."和第六段最后一句"Plus, having children also means additional expenses...as well as dedicating huge amounts of time to bringing them up." 可知, 说到成本, 女性必须承受生育和抚养孩子的身体和精神压力, 生孩子也意味着额外的开支以及削减成本来为孩子提供良好的教育, 同时也要投入大量的时间来抚养他们。因此, 女性在生育问题上犹豫是因为她们必须投人更多的时间和金钱, 以及承受身体和精神压力。故选 C。

## 120. 4. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 题干大意是：女性生完孩子后在工作场所会遇到什么？根据倒数第四段第一句"... working mothers get lower salaries compared with men even 20 yeats after giving birth... "可知, 在丹麦, 即使在生完孩子 20 年后, 在职母采的新水也低于男性, 所以 A 项正确。根据倒数第四段第二句"While a longer paid matentity leave may protect women from being dismissed or demoted, such womenare stin ignored when it comes to promotion and increments."可知, 虽然较长的带薪产假可以保护女性本被解雇或降职，但在晋升和加薪方面，这些女性仍然被忽视，所以 B、C D 三项错误。故选 A。
15. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 题干大意是：如果男泩承担起他们那部分的社会和家庭责任，可能会发生什么？根据最后一段最后两句"Thus pen have to shoulder their part of the social and familial responsibilities to promote gender equality. It will not only promote domestic harmony but also help increase the fertifity rate." 可知, 男人必须承担他们那部分的社会和家庭责任, 以促进性别平等, 这不仅能促进家庭和睦, 还有助于提高生育率。故选 C。

| 数学和统计函数 | 判断函数 | 文本函数 | 日期和时间函数 | 查找与引用函数 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SUM | IF | & | TODAY | VLOOKUP |
| AVERAGE | IFERR0R | MID | YEAR | INDEX |
| COUNT | AND | FIND | WEEKDAY | MATCH |
| MAX | OR | LEN | YEARFRAC | ROW |
| MIN | ISODD | TEXT | DATEDIF | |
| RANK | | | | |
| MOD | | | | |
| ROUNDUP | | | | |
| INT | | | | |
| SUMIFS | | | | |
| COUNTIFS | | | | |

注: 加粗的函数在以后考试中, 出新题考察的概率很大, 重点学习。



学习有点苦
坚持却很酷

## 121. 数学和统计函数

01 基础运算
快去学团队出品

## 122. SUM函数

数学和三角函数
【定义】计算单元格区域中所有数值的和 SUM（数值1，...)

## 123. 【案例】

计算总支出金额。

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>支出项</td><td>总支出</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>￥200.00</td><td rowspan="3">￥740.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>￥120.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>￥420.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td colspan="2">=SUM (D17:D19)</td></tr>
</table>

## 124. 【提示】

1. 只对数值型的数字求和, 忽略文本单元格, 逻辑值单元格, 空单元格。
2. 若选定区域中包含错误值，则无法得到计算结果。

## 125. 【拓展】

PRODUCT函数（求乘积）

## 126. AVERAGE函数

统计函数
【定义】计算所选区域中所有数值的平均值 AVERAGE（数值1，...)

## 127. 【案例】

计算英语成绩平均分。

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>43</td><td>英语成绩</td><td>平均分</td></tr>
<tr><td>44</td><td>76.1</td><td rowspan="3">72.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>45</td><td>68.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>46</td><td>72.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>47</td><td colspan="2">=AVERAGE (D44:D46)</td></tr>
</table>

## 128. 【提示】

1. 只对数值型的数字求平均值， 忽略文本单元格、逻辑值单元格、空单元格。
2. 若选定区域中包含错误值，则无法得到计算结果。

【定义】计算区域中包含数字的单元格的个数 COUNT（值1，...)

## 129. 【案例】

| | D | E |
|---|---|---|
| 64 | 1 | 4 |
| 65 | 老宋 | |
| 66 | 3 | 1aosong |
| 67 | 3 | |
| 68 | =COUNT (D64:E66) | |

## 130. 【提示】

只对数字型数据进行计数。

## 131. 【拓展】

COUNTA函数（非空单元格的个数 = 数值 + 文本 + 逻辑值 · · · · · · ..）

## 132. MAX函数

统计函数

## 133. 【定义】返回一组数值中的最大值（忽略逻辑值及文本）MAX（数值 1, . . . )

## 134. 【案例】

计算英语成绩最高分。

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>90</td><td>英语成绩</td><td>最高分</td></tr>
<tr><td>91</td><td>76.1</td><td rowspan="3">76.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>92</td><td>68.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>93</td><td>72.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>94</td><td colspan="2">＝MAX (D91: D93)</td></tr>
</table>

## 135. 【定义】返回一组数值中的最小值（忽略逻辑值及文本）MIN（数值1，...）

## 136. 【案例】

计算英语成绩最低分。

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>D</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>108</td><td>英语成绩</td><td>最低分</td></tr>
<tr><td>109</td><td>76.1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>110</td><td>68.5</td><td rowspan="2">68.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>111</td><td>72.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>112</td><td colspan="2">＝MIN (D109:D111)</td></tr>
</table>

## 137. 【拓展】

LARGE函数、SMALL函数
02 进阶运算
快去学团队出品

## 138. RANK函数

统计函数
【定义】求某数字在所选区域中的排名
RANK（数值，引用，[排位方式]）

## 139. 【案例】

根据期末总分成绩, 计算年级排名。

| | D | E |
|---|---|---|
| 133 | 期末总分 | 年级排名 |
| 134 | 728.4 | 3 |
| 135 | 768.8 | 1 |
| 136 | 743.3 | 2 |
| 137 | =RANK (D134, $D$134:$D$136) | |

## 140. 【提示】

1. 数据区域：绝对引用。
2. 排序规则: 省略不写, 代表降序; 非零值, 代表升序。
   数学和三角函数

## 141. 【定义】求两数相除的余数 MOD（数值, 除数)

## 142. 【案例】

判断数字除以 2 的余数。

| | D | E |
|---|---|---|
| 156 | 数字 | 余数 |
| 157 | 98 | 0 |
| 158 | 158 | 0 |
| 159 | 75 | 1 |
| 160 | ＝MOD (D157, 2) | |

03 取值运算
快去学团队出品

## 143. ROUNDUP函数

数学和三角函数

## 144. 【定义】向上舍入数字（向上取近似数）ROUNDUP（数值,小数位数）

## 145. 【案例】

将数据向上取近似数，保留 2 位小数。

| | D | E |
|---|---|---|
| 177 | 数据 | 结果 |
| 178 | 2. 758 | 2. 76 |
| 179 | 1. 21 | 1. 21 |
| 180 | 15 | 15 |
| 181 | =ROUNDUP (D178, 2) | |

## 146. 【提示】

如果第二个参数值为 0 , 则转换为整数。如ROUNDUP (2.2, 0) 结果为 3 。

## 147. 【拓展】

ROUNDDOWN函数

## 148. 【定义】将数值向下取整为最接近的整数（数值只保留整数部分） INT（数值）

## 149. 【案例】

将数据只保留整数。

| | D | E |
|---|---|---|
| 203 | 数据 | 结果 |
| 204 | 2.785 | 2 |
| 205 | 5.31 | 5 |
| 206 | 21.9 | 21 |
| 207 | ＝INT (D204) | |

## 150. 【提示】

当ROUNDDOWN函数中的小数位数为 0 时，与INT函数计算结果相同。

## 151. 【拓展】

ROUND函数，四舍五入。
04 条件计算
快去学团队出品

## 152. SUMIFS函数

数学和三角函数
新题概率
【定义】对满足条件的数据求和
SUMIFS(求和区域, 区域1, 条件 1, . . . )

## 153. 【案例】

计算 30 岁以上女顾客的月消费总额。

| | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 232 | 性别 | 年龄 | 月消费金额 |
| 233 | 女 | 28 | ¥596.00 |
| 234 | 男 | 48 | ¥1, 320.00 |
| 235 | 女 | 55 | ¥4, 149.00 |
| 236 | 女 | 35 | ¥5, 428.00 |
| 237 | ¥9, 577.00 | | |
| 238 | =SUMIFS (F233:F236, D233:D236, " 女", E233:E236, ">30") | | |

## 154. 【提示】

1. 对于满足单条件的数据求和，SUMIFS同样适用，效果等同于SUMIF（但参数写法不同）。
2. 为了记忆方便，无论是单条件还是多条件求和，建议都使用SUMIFS。
3. 条件区域必须和求和区域的高度一致，否则显示错误值#VALUE!
4. 每个条件区域只对应一个条件, 条件区域与条件要成对出现。
   统计函数

## 155. 【定义】对满足条件的数据计数 COUNTIFS（区域1，条件1，...)

## 156. 【案例】

计算滨海市第二中学1班的考生人数。

| | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 259 | 学校 | 班级 | 学号 |
| 260 | 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501288 |
| 261 | 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501301 |
| 262 | 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501301 |
| 263 | 滨海市第二中学 | 2 | 35271502021 |
| 264 | 滨海市第二中学 | 3 | 35271503055 |
| 265 | 滨海市第四中学 | 3 | 35291501101 |
| 266 | 3 | | |
| 267 | =COUNTIFS (D260:D265, D261, E260:E265, "1") | | |

## 157. 【提示】

1. 对于满足单条件的数据计数，COUNTIFS也同样适用，效果等同于COUNTIF函数。
2. 为了记忆方便，无论是单条件还是多条件计数，建议都使用COUNTIFS。



**想的多了全是问题**
**做的多了全是答案**

| 学校名称 | 班号 | 学号 | 语文 | 数学 | 英语 | 物理 | 总分 | 排名 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501256 | 83 | 77 | 76 | 77 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501289 | 89 | 79 | 69 | 79 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501122 | 90 | 84 | 73 | 80 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501223 | 89 | 73 | 81 | 82 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501054 | 96 | 67 | 79 | 85 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501076 | 90 | 79 | 77 | 85 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 1 | 35261501098 | 88 | 80 | 83 | 85 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 2 | 35261502011 | 80 | 77 | 80 | 72 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 2 | 35261502279 | 89 | 72 | 77 | 73 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 2 | 35261502055 | 80 | 68 | 82 | 76 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 2 | 35261502213 | 70 | 84 | 68 | 77 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 3 | 35261503179 | 84 | 91 | 86 | 65 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 3 | 35261503168 | 86 | 89 | 75 | 66 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 3 | 35261503225 | 53 | 77 | 76 | 68 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 3 | 35261507162 | 91 | 82 | 88 | 68 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 4 | 35261508118 | 92 | 87 | 79 | 38 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 4 | 35261504125 | 87 | 94 | 85 | 43 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 4 | 35261508095 | 88 | 86 | 83 | 44 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 4 | 35261504091 | 88 | 77 | 93 | 49 | | |
| 滨海市第一中学 | 4 | 35261504103 | 90 | 81 | 83 | 49 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501031 | 85 | 94 | 85 | 88 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501097 | 87 | 79 | 89 | 88 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 1 | 35271501198 | 91 | 79 | 82 | 91 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 2 | 35271502133 | 91 | 71 | 78 | 79 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 2 | 35271502199 | 91 | 80 | 91 | 80 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 2 | 35271502278 | 94 | 66 | 84 | 81 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 3 | 35271503112 | 90 | 93 | 88 | 78 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 3 | 35271503224 | 87 | 84 | 89 | 82 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 4 | 35271501390 | 92 | 53 | 80 | 46 | | |
| 滨海市第二中学 | 4 | 35271504258 | 82 | 84 | 80 | 46 | | |
| 考生人数 | | | | | | | | |
| 平均分 | | | | | | | | |
| 最高分 | | | | | | | | |

| [illegible] |
| --- |
| 最低分 |
| 第10名成绩 |

滨海市第一中学2班的英语总分
滨海市第二中学 1 班的数学平均分
滨海市第一中学语文成绩大于 85 的学生数